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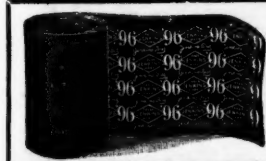
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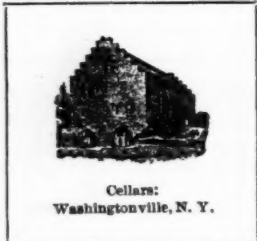
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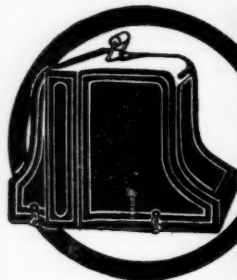


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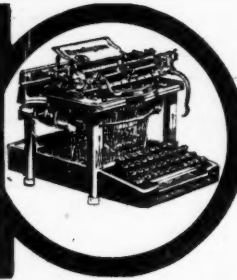
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The funeral services in honor of the late Senator Hoar in Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 3, were preceded by a crush at the City Hall, where the body lay in state, which presented another illustration of the inefficiency of untrained men in handling crowds and preventing confusion among them. Upwards of fifty thousand persons assembled to take a last look at the face of the great statesman who had so long and worthily served them, but in a little while they became so confused that the combined efforts of the police and several companies of militia were not sufficient to prevent disorder and accident. The newspapers report that scores of women fainted, many persons were trampled and otherwise injured, every ambulance in the city was called into service and upwards of forty victims were treated at the hospitals. In contrast with the scenes thus presented, for which apparently nobody was to blame, it is interesting to turn to the perfect system and order attending the launching of the battleship Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard on Sept. 29. On that occasion, which was distinctly festive in character and calculated to invite a demonstration of enthusiasm, upwards of twenty-five thousand spectators were assembled within bounds so narrow that crowding was simply unavoidable. Yet so thorough were all the arrangements that the program was carried through without a hitch, without an accident and without a trace of disorder deserving of the term. The success of the affair was due to method and system carefully organized and executed by officers and men who knew precisely what was expected of them and did it promptly, courteously and without getting "rattled." What is required on occasions which attract large crowds, or which develop conditions approaching mob disorder, is that the arrangements for preventing confusion shall be patterned as closely as possible after military methods and turned over to officers and men who have had some measure of military training. The inviolable success of the New York police in controlling large crowds illustrates the practical value of those methods. An uncontrollable crowd in the city of New York is a thing almost unknown. The police when summoned to an unruly gathering go there for business and know just how to perform it, the result being that they are second only to an equal number of Regular troops in efficiency and influence. Careful investigation, indeed, would probably show the efficiency and thoroughness of the New York police in such emergencies to be due in considerable degree to the military ideas and methods implanted in the force by the trained officers of the United States who at various periods have occupied the post of Police Commissioner. Those officers include Gen. W. F. Smith, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Gen. Francis N. Greene, and to their number we may add Theodore Roosevelt who, though not an Army officer, was nevertheless a staunch supporter of Army ideals of discipline, promptitude and courage. Wherever the influence and method of those gentlemen still survive in the Police Department of New York, they are forces which make for police efficiency and public safety.

Last week we published a letter on the subject of General Corbin's remarks on early matrimony, written by one of the sex which offers the temptation against which General Corbin is warning his young officers. This advocate at the court of Cupid certainly presents an argument that should be considered before reaching a conclusion in the matter. It would appear, as our correspondent shows, that it is a question of men rather than of methods. It is unmistakably true that marriage, which is "honorable in all," tends to save a man from many temptations to self-indulgence and extravagance, not only debt producing, but demoralizing. Our correspondent rightly challenges the proof that young married officers are more

prone, as a class, to become involved in pecuniary difficulties than the single officer. The annals of our Army show a long line of distinguished officers who married young, and imprudently according to the standards of General Corbin, and who yet managed to discharge all of their pecuniary obligations and to rear large families in reasonable comfort. It is unfortunately the fact that there are officers in our Army who show an indifference to pecuniary obligations which brings the Army into disrepute; not merely that they do not pay their debts, but that they show an indifference to pecuniary obligations very embarrassing to their creditors and dishonorable to them. But that is a personal idiosyncrasy. Complaints we have received of late from merchants dealing with the Army reveal this fact to us. The question raised by our correspondent is as to whether this increase of debt in the Army is the result of matrimony or other and more demoralizing forms of self-indulgence. This is a question of fact concerning which we are not prepared to venture an opinion until we are better informed. We may, however, express our profound sympathy with "the girl behind the man behind the gun," who is now, as she has always been the inspirer to heroic deeds, as well as to pure living. This subject of marriage is a complex one and involves the question as to the limitation of executive authority according to American standards. If the duty of deciding who should and who should not marry were imposed upon the Secretary of War we would not accept his office if Judge Taft were to beg us on bended knees to relieve him of the responsibility. If there were no escape we should select a board of Army matrons to decide whether the aspirant for matrimony had selected a young woman who was a proper help-mate for an Army officer, for much depends on this. Blest be the man who makes a wise selection.

One of the logical effects of the ill-advised agitation for Philippine independence in the Presidential campaign in this country appeared at a banquet given by the Philippine Federal party in Manila on the evening of October 4 in honor of the native commissioners who recently returned to the islands, after an extended tour of the United States. The speeches following the banquet were radical and aggressive. One speaker declared that the commissioners, during their stay in the United States, had discovered a widespread desire on the part of the American people to grant independence to the Filipinos on a definite date. Another speaker, Senor Sandiko, who was a member of the Philippine Junta at Hong Kong, during the insurrection, urged the Filipinos to demand immediate independence, and in support of that movement he quoted President Schurman, of Cornell University, who went to the islands with the first American commission. So outspoken, indeed, were most of the speakers in the demand for independence that Governor Wright, who was present felt called upon to protest against them, and this he did in vigorous fashion, saying in part: "Is it not true that you now elect your municipal and provisional officials and that a greater number of employees of the government are Filipinos? Have you not three representatives on the commission itself? How many more centuries would you have remained here under Spanish rule before you would have enjoyed what you have under six years of American occupation? How often do you think it would be possible for the Federal party to give a banquet where the guests could talk freely of independence?" The inevitable result of this premature and unreasonable agitation in the Philippines, which finds its direct inspiration from a similar agitation here in the United States, is easy to foresee. Its natural tendency will be to excite distrust of American purpose and policy among the natives. It will provoke unrest and political intrigue among those whose real needs for the present and future are education and industry. It will discourage the investment of outside capital and enterprise in the material development of the archipelago—and finally, we shall be agreeably surprised if it does not enormously increase the difficulties of an orderly and efficient civil administration under the liberal system which has been so carefully organized by the United States Government. If those unfortunate results shall come, thereby retarding the growth of popular institutions in the Philippines, the usual responsibility will rest upon those misdirected sentimentalists here in the United States who are demanding self-government for a population of whom ninety per cent are illiterate, and inciting them to a course which could lead only to anarchy and disaster.

We confess to a keen disappointment in the utterances of Hon. John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, in his address before the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis on Sept. 28. After expressing regret "that the fruits of war had made necessary a permanent increase in the U.S. Army," he added: "It has been reported in the press that the Secretary of the Navy has announced himself as in favor of a navy equal to the greatest navy in the world. I trust he has been misquoted. Our Government should hold itself ready to enter into an agreement for international disarmament and not for the increase of the Navy. This country should hold itself to other and far more peaceful pursuits in the settlement of strife than to the making of implements of destruction and death." These expressions, assuming that they were uttered by Mr. Foster, are especially disappointing in view of his high character and his enviable position in American statecraft. It must be perfectly evident to him that the triumphs of diplomacy would have been empty and valueless, but for

a clear understanding on the part of the negotiating powers that the United States was highly resolved to hold what it had gained, even though that course should require the assertion of physical force. Without efficient and highly-organized military power to maintain its rights the victories of diplomatic processes are transitory and of little importance to the victor, and no diplomat, not even one of Mr. Foster's ability, will command the full respect of the foreign members of a treaty-making commission unless they realize that he represents a government which is prepared, if need be, to safeguard its interests by harsher agencies than those of diplomatic usage. We fear that Mr. Foster has misinterpreted Secretary Morton's remark that our Navy should be equal to the greatest in the world. Greatness does not signify mere bulk alone, in fleets any more than it does as applied to men. It applies also to thoroughness in construction and organization, courage, training and efficiency in officers and men, preparedness of squadrons and fleets and an administration capable of employing them to the best advantage in national defense. In that broad and logical sense of the term the United States Navy undoubtedly should be equal to the greatest in the world. To be content with having it inferior to the greatest would be to invite national indignity and disaster.

To what extent mere military display, including showy uniforms and imposing parades, appeals to the imagination and ambition of young men, is a question upon which the New Orleans Picayune indulges in some highly interesting speculation. The present purpose of military organization is distinctly utilitarian. The Army in time of peace is a business agency, and its transactions are conducted on strict business principles. Parades, reviews and other displays are mere incidents in its regular routine. But the Picayune suggests that the elimination of the spectacular from the routine of the Army may account in some degree for the evil of desertions, and to the same fact it attributes the lack of real military enthusiasm in the militia. "In the old days," says our esteemed contemporary, "when the local militia paraded three or four times a year, the ranks were always full and the people turned out to see the soldiers. The militia numbered fully two thousand men within the limits of the city of New Orleans, and nearly every militiaman furnished his own dress uniform. To-day we have not a single company of militia infantry in the city, and barely five hundred other troops, although the Government furnishes the uniforms and arms. * * * If a handsome dress uniform is needed to help increase enthusiasm there is nothing in the law to prevent the use of such a uniform. The khaki and flannel shirts are good enough for active service, but they are decidedly out of place in a parade through the streets of a city." This idea of having distinctive and showy uniforms for militia organizations is of doubtful value. The purpose of the National Militia act is to develop a militia system which shall be uniform in everything—not merely in discipline, training, equipment and administration, but in dress as well. We doubt the usefulness of any militia organization whose devotion to the Service is measured by the opportunities to make a spectacular appearance on parade.

Press despatches from London tell a story about the behavior of the enlisted men of the United States European squadron, Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell commanding, which every friend of our Navy will read with the keenest gratification. It is to the effect that the parties of men on shore leave from the admiral's flagship Olympia, Captain Harrison O. Colby commanding, the Cleveland, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland commanding and the Des Moines, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin commanding, have made such a fine appearance and conducted themselves so correctly during their visits in London that the British public are delighted to be their hosts. A dispatch to the New York Times says the men are winning golden opinions by their faultless conduct, while a dispatch to the New York Sun states that the London Graphic has appealed to the people of London to organize a great entertainment for the officers and men of the American Squadron corresponding to those so often provided for the officers and men of British ships in American ports. The hospitable spirit manifest in this generous reception of the officers and crews of Admiral Jewell's squadron in the British metropolis will be heartily appreciated in the United States, and its effect upon the enlisted men will be most wholesome. It is a deserved tribute to their manliness, manner and intelligence, and beyond that it is a high recognition of the alertness and skill of the officers who have brought them to their present condition of discipline and efficiency.

Mr. John Barrett, American Minister to the Republic of Panama, who is in the United States on leave, expresses the belief that it will be necessary to negotiate a new treaty between the United States and Panama in order to define the political status of the Panama Canal Zone. This need has been made urgent by the announcement that the United States intends to open a port of entry at each end of the canal through which materials for use in the Canal Zone shall pass. This plan, which was not foreseen when the present treaty was adopted, makes it necessary to negotiate a new arrangement determining the whole question of sovereignty over the Canal Zone, including its terminal points, and Minister Barrett gives the gratifying assurance that Panama will gladly enter into any fair agreement having that end in view.

Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who served a year with the United States Legation Guard in Peking, China, states that so far as hospital and barrack arrangements are concerned the Americans are better provided than any other foreign troops stationed there. In an article dealing with military medical conditions in Peking, published in the *Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons*, Captain Hartsock says the accommodations provided for the American guard are well adapted to the needs of the troops, that the health of the command is excellent and that soldiers coming from the Philippines rapidly gain in health, color and weight after reaching Peking. He adds the following interesting information: "Most Americans sent from the Philippines develop malaria soon after arrival, the cold serving to bring out the latent organisms, but after treatment for a fortnight with quinine, the trouble disappears, not to return, and invariably the patients gain in weight from ten to thirty pounds afterwards. I am told the same is noted with the French who come from Indo-China and the British from Hong-Kong and other tropical possessions. The habits of the men depend largely on the nationality. I am sorry to say that, although the Americans preserve most excellent discipline, drunkenness is more prevalent among them than the other nationalities. Possibly this is due to the lack of the canteen system with us. The British have a well-established post exchange, where light beer is sold and in connection, a club room, which tends to keep the soldier in barracks and preserve sobriety. The French give a ration of wine; likewise the Italians and Austrians. The Japanese sell beer and saké in their compound, but never have a case of drunkenness. The Germans have a home-like rathskeller, where beer and German foods are sold, and their drunkenness is nil. The American soldier is the most sought after, as he has far more pay to spend than the other nationalities, and the result is the extra tendency to fall into the hands of these brothel and saloon-keepers, who especially cater to encourage this trade."

Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., in some "Remarks Upon the New Tactics," published in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, points out that while smokeless powder rapidly of fire and increased range and penetration may not materially change the tactics of small bodies of Infantry, the supports and reserves of larger units upon the offensive will require greater attention for their protection on account of the absence of smoke from their fire. "Of course the troops during the advance," says Colonel Regan, "protect themselves by the irregularities and folds of the ground, or by shelter trenches. This, however, should not be abused, because if there is too much concealment decisive results cannot be obtained. It is during this forward movement, when every man's mind is at the highest tension, that previous training and fire discipline tell. This is the time that each soldier must handle his weapon with certainty and rapidity; that he obey promptly all orders; that he observe the enemy without losing sight of him; that he remain calm during the enemy's fire, even though he be not allowed to respond to the same; and that he cease immediately at the signal or command. The men ought to be taught how to fire when behind a protection or parapet. If this is not closely watched, the men, especially the young soldiers, are apt to place their gun on the inner crest and fire at a high angle. I noticed this frequently while we were in the trenches on San Juan. If these rules are properly inculcated, the troops will reach the decisive range, six hundred yards or less, without much loss of ammunition."

There need be no surprise at the War Department that so few officers of the National Guard have made application to attend the Army schools. The fact should be borne in mind that the National Guard officers are not, as a rule, gentlemen of leisure, but citizens who have to work hard for a living, and cannot afford to leave their work to go to an Army school for a long course of instruction. They would very much like to attend, but it is practically impossible for them to do so. There are gentlemen connected with the National Guard who have abundant means, and can afford to attend Army schools, but do they do it? If not, how is it to be expected that a man dependent upon his daily employment should resign his position, or take the risk of losing it, for the purpose of studying war? The idea, which seems to prevail in some quarters, that it is possible to persuade men who are engaged in other occupations to devote to the study of military matters the time required to bring them up to the standard of the professional, and this without other reward than that of a good conscience, is a delusion and a snare.

So much difficulty has been encountered in obtaining surgeons for the British navy that the Admiralty has adopted a plan, the results of which will be observed with general interest. Under this arrangement young surgeons who may not desire to make the navy their permanent sphere of work are invited to join the service for a period of four or five years, at the end of which they may continue if they have proved efficient, or retire with a gratuity large enough to aid them in purchasing a practice in civil life. This plan, it is pointed out, is not designed to substitute temporary surgeons for those regularly in the service, but it is believed that the navy will thus obtain a valuable supplement from a class of professional men who might otherwise never have joined the fleet. "The idea," says the *Portsmouth Telegraph*, "is a

good one on the face of it, and should attract a useful supplementary force of surgeons for war purposes; but this does not remedy the defect of having too small a staff on board to grapple with a sudden emergency, such as war, before the reinforcements can arrive on the spot."

While the Japanese Government has evidently been extremely rigorous in restricting the movements of foreign newspaper correspondents accompanying its armies in the Far East, the belief expressed in Tokio that the correspondents have retaliated by deliberately minimizing the importance of Japanese victories in the Liao Yang campaign is probably not warranted by the facts. As a rule the correspondents with the Japanese armies have been treated with extraordinary hospitality, but they have been almost invariably prevented from going to the front to get the news they were sent to procure. The natural result is that they do not feel very kindly toward the Japanese authorities responsible for the strict censorship, but the suggestion that they have shown their resentment by purposely belittling Japanese achievements in the field is, to say the least, a trifle extravagant. Nevertheless the hint of the leading journals of Japan that the government might serve its own interests by relaxing somewhat its restrictions on foreign correspondents is well-timed, and in accord with wise policy. The newspaper correspondents with the armies in Manchuria have done as well as they could under the trying conditions imposed upon them, but it is none the less true that in spite of their enterprise and endurance, the world has received less satisfying accounts of the grand operations of the present war prepared by writers who observed those operations than have come from any other great war in the last half century. In a word, the Russo-Japanese war has thus far been fought behind drawn curtains, behind which the most enterprising correspondents of the Western world have in only a few isolated cases been permitted to step.

It has been charged in some quarters, since the creation of the Republic of Panama, that if the United States had been a little more liberal in negotiating with the Republic of Colombia for the Panama Canal route the State of Panama would not have seceded—the implication being that that proceeding was due to the harsh terms offered by the United States Government. The conclusive reply to this charge at last appears in the report of Gen. Rafael Reyes, now President of Colombia, who was sent by his government on a special diplomatic mission to Washington to obtain a modification of the Hay-Herran treaty, which Colombia afterward rejected. The mission of General Reyes failed, and in his report, which has been made public only since his accession to the presidency, he charges the failure to the short-sightedness of the Colombian authorities. Treating of that side of the case he says: I consider it an indisputable fact that the obstinacy of our government was the only real obstacle to the construction of the canal by the United States, which was the only agency capable of bringing to a completion so colossal and gigantic a work."

Dr. Edward S. Holden, Librarian of the United States Military Academy, has published in the *Popular Science Monthly* a philosophical article on "The Conflict of Science and Religion," in which he contends with great force that there has been no such conflict, the contest having always been between religious authority and religious heterodoxy, science having played an incidental part only as affecting opinion. Another of Dr. Holden's recent publications, issued from the United States Military Academy Press, is an ingenious "Plan for the Classification of Military Books on the Decimal System." This plan, which is primarily the Decimal System of Dr. Dewey, has been revised and tested at West Point and is published in convenient form for criticism and use by librarians, especially those in charge of extensive military collections. It has been submitted to various officers of the Army for consideration, among them being Major John P. Wesser and Captains Andrew Hero and Cornelius DeW. Willcox.

One effect of the use of torpedoes in the war in the Far East has been to prompt an earnest discussion among torpedo experts in Europe to determine what can be done to extend the accurate range of the Whitehead torpedo so as to make it an effective weapon in long range actions. On this point our English contemporary, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, says: "Admiral Togo has been fighting his opponents at a range which is double the distance at which our present gyroscoped torpedoes can be used with accuracy, and so they have been more or less out of action during these long-range fights. In the smaller craft the success of the Whitehead has probably reached the reasonable expectations of torpedo enthusiasts, but in the larger ships they have been little used, or if they have no report has been made of the matter. If, therefore, they are not to be withdrawn from what has been termed open-sea—rather than inshore—fighting, then it is recognized that their effective range must be considerably increased forthwith."

Professor Martens, who holds the chair of international law in the University of St. Petersburg, and who represented Russia at The Hague Conference of 1899, in the course of an address before the Institute of International Law in Edinburgh on Sept. 28, explained that while Russia at first had some difficulty in transmitting

to the Japanese Government the names of Japanese soldiers taken prisoners of war, an arrangement is now in force whereby the names are exchanged through the Red Cross bureaus in St. Petersburg and Tokio. Professor Martens explained that Russia was also complying with another of The Hague agreements by issuing two books, one a copy of the conventions for the use of officers, and the other a little catechism for soldiers, telling them that the quarrel was not with the common people, and that they must respect churches and religious institutions.

At a recent congress of German physicians and naturalists at Breslau a strong protest was made against the parade or "goose" march as practiced in the German army. One member read a paper in which he asserted that the adoption of this particular step accounted for numerous knee and foot complaints among the troops, and declared that sixty per cent. of all cases of sores on the feet of enlisted men are due to the same cause. To cure these cases requires an average of eleven days for each patient, and twice as many days are spent in treating such cases as tuberculosis and typhus, and ten times as many days as in treating diphtheria. Moreover, the "goose step" is so difficult that the dissatisfaction of soldiers with army life is ascribed chiefly to their being required to learn it. German military surgeons almost unanimously urge that the step be abolished.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, who is representing Collier's Weekly in the theater of the war in the Far East, draws the following conclusions from the battle of Liao-Yang: "The first great engagement with modern weapons has developed two facts—first, that long guns, by not permitting infantry to approach, will cause longer battles; second, the diminished value of night attacks, thanks to the breadth of the fire-swept zone, which makes it so much more difficult to charge against rifles having a range of two thousand yards. The thorough nerve of the Japanese has introduced an innovation in grappling cold steel, the hand-to-hand conflict with their foe in a sudden rush under cover of darkness. Experience also seems to show that searchlights may become an accessory to intrenching tools."

The dismissal of Lord Dundonald from command of the military forces in Canada, because he resented political interference with his appointments of officers in the militia, has provoked a controversy which threatens demoralization to the entire militia organization of the Dominion. The organ of the militia, the *Canadian Military Gazette*, charges that a species of military terrorism prevails in the Service; that the tone and spirit of the force is being destroyed, and that sweeping reforms are vital to its existence. The *Gazette* adds: "We expect to have some revelations of a striking character to publish, showing the untruthfulness, treachery and deceit which seem to be growing in the management of the militia force."

The publishers of St. Nicholas announce features for 1905 which the readers of that favorite juvenile magazine will hail with keen delight. One of the promised attractions is a serial story entitled "Queen Zixi of Ix," by Frank Baum, author of "The Wizard of Oz," and another is a series of twelve articles on "The Practical Boy," which will tell boys how to use tools, how to make camping outfits, ice-boats, motor-boats, snow-shoes and power-wheels, how to decorate their rooms and how to construct a home-made gymnasium. It is evident from the program that St. Nicholas for 1905 will be brighter and better than ever.

Interesting reports, the *Medical News* says, have been made by Russian surgeons concerning the effects of Japanese bullets upon the soldiers of the armies of the Czar. These surgeons say that the balls from the rifles of the warriors of the Mikado make such small, clean wounds, and many of the Russians who are put out of the fighting on battlefields are speedily restored to a sound condition. It is not denied, however, that the balls are effective enough for practical purposes in crippling and disabling infantry while the clash of arms is actually in progress.

Dr. Ehrlich, staff surgeon of the German army, has written an account of a personal visit to the Army Medical School in Washington for the *Deutsche Militärärztliche Zeitschrift*, in which he speaks in high terms of the organization and methods of that institution. He says in part: "Everything I saw here was good and very practical, if sometimes too costly and elegant for large armies and mostly adapted only for the peculiar American conditions."

Following the launch of the U.S. training brig *Boxer* at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., scheduled for Oct. 7, other United States warships slated to be launched this month were the following: Battleship Nebraska, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10; battleship Georgia, at Bath, Me., Oct. 11; gunboat Paducah, at Morris Heights, N.Y., Oct. 11. Miss Anna May Yeiser will christen the last named vessel.

What we published last week under the heading of "Colonel Wagner's Report on the Maneuvers" was not the report of Colonel Wagner, Chief Umpire, as the text of the article showed. It was the lecture of Colonel Wagner on the press camp or the second problem of the Virginia maneuvers. Colonel Wagner has just completed his official report, which has not yet been made public.

Orders were issued by the Chief of Staff this week relieving Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., from duty at St. Louis, Mo., in command of the Exposition Guard at the World's Fair. He has been succeeded by Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Fountain, 4th Cav. It is emphatically stated at the War Department that the order relieving Colonel Kingsbury was not issued because the Department was in the slightest manner displeased with his services, but simply because of some differences on questions of policy between him and President Francis of the Exposition. President Francis has, it appears, found it rather difficult to get along with any officer of the Army assigned to duty in command of the Exposition Guard, because army officers naturally refuse to be interfered with in the performance of their duty as they know it to be. Colonel Kingsbury made a most efficient commanding officer of the Guard and the authorities at the War Department, while relieving him from a duty which must have become disagreeable to him, are much pleased with his work at St. Louis. In speaking of the prospect of Colonel Kingsbury being relieved some days ago the St. Louis Globe Democrat said in its news columns as follows: "Colonel Kingsbury has been in command at the Fair since Colonel Godwin resigned some time ago. For some time it has been apparent that there was some friction between the Fair officials and Colonel Kingsbury. Lieutenant General Chaffee, in Washington, yesterday said that the Secretary of War had practically let the Exposition officials name the head of the Fair police force. The retirement of Colonel Kingsbury and his return to his regiment cannot in any way reflect upon him, and it is only to secure complete harmony between the Government and the World's Fair officials that a change in guard commandants is to be made."

Final briefs have been filed in reply by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Pradt, representing the Government, and Messrs. George A. and William B. King, for the claimants, in the case of Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., which comes up for argument before the Supreme Court of the United States on Tuesday, Oct. 11. The main argument urged by the Government is that the ten per cent. increase is granted to the Army for abnormal and unusual services, while the service of the Navy on their vessels is only their usual and ordinary service. The Government contention is, in effect, that a statute which increases the pay of officers of the Army only when performing duty beyond seas substantially operates to increase all the pay of officers of the Navy, except for ordinary shore duty. The claimant in reply cites the fact that, under the law as interpreted by counsel for the Government, Dewey and his men for their services at Manila bay would have received ten per cent. less than the officers of the Army who came forward and followed up their victory. Congress recognizing the justice of a plea for equality between the two services, abolished the distinctions between them and directed that not only the existing pay table of the Army, but all future changes in that pay table should apply to the Navy. In support of the view that service abroad should entitle the officers of the Navy to higher pay than service at home, they quote from the report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, as submitted on the Personnel act, in which the committee makes this argument: "8. Certain expenses incumbent on naval officers are, from the nature of their duty, greater than those of Army officers, so that a greater rate of pay would be indicated. What is provided for is not quite equality, as all the allowances are not given."

A meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has been called for Oct. 22, at the War Department, Washington, D.C. The principal matters which will come before the board at this meeting will be the approval of the awards made at the recent shoot for the National Trophy at Fort Riley, Kas., and the subject of what legislation shall be sought for at the hands of Congress during the coming session. At its last meeting the National Board adopted a plan for the formation of a National Marksman's Reserve, including the encouragement of rifle practice in the National Guard, where necessary; in military and other schools, and among those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war. As a first step in this direction, the National Board desires an appropriation of one million dollars per annum for five years to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the providing of ranges, their equipment and maintenance. The board desires that these ranges should be open to use by civilians on every holiday and Saturday and at other times when possible, of course under appropriate regulations. As an inducement for rifle practice in the schools, the board proposes State championship badges and a national school trophy, recommending an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars for the former and twenty thousand dollars for the National Trophy. At the coming meeting it is expected the National Board will take up the question of legislation and a bill will be drafted to be presented to Congress in December.

The War Department has not yet received from the six leading military colleges in the country the names of the one graduate from each who, according to the promise of the President, are entitled to be appointed to take the examination for commissions as 2d lieutenants. Several weeks ago the War Department called upon each of these colleges for the recommendations of a principal and an alternate, but up to the present time only one of these six colleges has responded. It is not the intention of the War Department, however, to designate, for the present at least, any civilians to take the examination for commissions, although there are five vacancies in the Artillery Corps and twenty-four in the Infantry to which civilians may be appointed. These, of course, are vacancies which existed prior to July 1 last. The total number of vacancies in the line of the Army now are as follows: Three in the Cavalry, fifteen in the Artillery Corps and thirty-eight in the Infantry. Outside of the Ordnance Department there are now no vacancies in the staff of the Army.

Brigadier General Story, Chief of Artillery, has made a protest against the assignment of four of the successful enlisted candidates for commissions to the Artillery Corps without the special examination required under G.O. 55, 1904, W.D., which reads as follows: "After an enlisted man has successfully passed the competitive ex-

amination prescribed in G.O. 47, W.D., Nov. 2, 1903, he shall, if he wishes to be appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, apply for an examination for that purpose. This examination will be conducted as directed for appointments in civil life to be second lieutenants in the Artillery Corps." It is contended that, notwithstanding the fact that this order says, "if he wishes to be appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps," it was intended to apply to all men appointed from the ranks of the Army. It is true that the four men who were assigned to the Artillery were not consulted as to their assignment, but General Story, it is understood, thinks that they should, nevertheless, have been made to take the special examination required under G.O. 55, as stated above. The matter is now under consideration by the Chief of Staff, but it is not thought that any change in the assignments will now be made.

On the strength of a report by Lieut. George T. Emons, U.S.N., retired, that the Alaskan Indians, whom he recently visited on a tour of inspection, are on the verge of starvation, General Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, on Oct. 5 issued the following memorandum for the Chief of Staff of the Army: "By direction of the President, the commanding officer of Fort Liscum will ship to Copper Centre 10,000 rations, or so many thereof as may be found necessary for the relief of the destitute Indians of the Copper River during the next six months. He is authorized to secure the necessary transportation and to forward at once the first consignment, by pack train or otherwise; utilizing beyond the mountains as many Indians as can be employed. An officer, or reliable non-commissioned officer, will be placed in charge of the supplies at Copper Centre and will issue free of expense to the destitute, and sell at cost and thirty-three per cent. added to such as may wish to purchase, but are unable to obtain food otherwise; consulting with Mr. Clavenger, the missionary at Copper Centre, as to the necessities involved. Careful record of condition, habits and resources of the Indians during this period will be kept and full report on the same furnished at the end of the detail by the officer in charge. These instructions should be telegraphed."

Much to the surprise of the officials of the War Department, the President, on Oct. 5th, ordered that six out of the seven enlisted men who failed physically but qualified mentally at the recent competitive examination for second lieutenantcies, be commissioned immediately. It had been decided by the General Staff, Lieut. Genl. A. R. Chaffee and Secretary of War Taft, that although these young men had been recommended for commissions by the examining board, they could not be legally appointed. As stated elsewhere, the matter was taken up at the Cabinet meeting early in the week, and the President then upheld Secretary Taft. Since then, however, strong political influence was brought to bear in favor of the men and all of them, with the exception of William F. Pearson, whose physical defect was not waived, have been commissioned by order of the President. The six additional men who have been commissioned by this order are John C. Moore, Fitzhugh Lee Minnegeode, Joseph L. Topham, Jr., Charles L. Sampson, Benjamin B. McCroskey and James H. Van Horn. All of them will be assigned to the infantry.

The board appointed to test the various systems of wireless telegraphy is still in session at the navy yard, New York. Within the last month the experiments on ships and shore with the Fessenden system have showed improvement, though a satisfactory recorder is still lacking. Were this part of the apparatus to be developed, it is believed in time this system in the hands of competent men would become efficient. The department has purchased instruments of many systems and is endeavoring to get the best there is out of each with a view to a final decision as to which one or more is best adapted to the Navy's uses. The Slaby-Arco continues to give satisfaction and many ships are equipped with this apparatus. Should the development of wireless in the Navy continue as rapidly as recent experiments indicate, the time is not very far away when it will be possible to exchange wireless messages between Guam and the Philippines, if not between San Francisco and Manila. Three hundred thousand dollars will be asked of Congress for this work during the next fiscal year and so much is the money needed that there seems to be reason for the hopefulness shown in the Navy that the appropriation will be obtained.

The last of the vacancies in the grade of captain and quartermaster in the Army has been filled, as announced in orders, by the assignment to that duty of Captain Alga P. Berry, 10th Infantry. Captain Berry fills the vacancy created by the promotion of Captain Williamson. The selection of officers holding the rank of captain to fill these vacancies has been made with the utmost care by Quartermaster General Humphrey and Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary. Only such officers as have shown special aptitude for the duties of a quartermaster have been assigned to the vacancies, and, in a majority of cases, the officers detailed have had service as transport quartermasters or have been regimental quartermasters and commissaries. General Humphrey, while believing in the detail system for the lower grades in his department, also thinks that selections for such detail should be made with the greatest care from among officers who like the work of a quartermaster and have shown, in the course of their service, aptitude for such duty.

An important board of Artillery officers was appointed this week upon the recommendation of the Chief of Artillery to visit each Artillery post and fortification on the Pacific coast of the United States definitely to fix and locate the horizontal base lines for the approved system of Artillery fire control and direction. The board consists of Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, and Major Henry L. Harris, Art. Corps. Beginning with the fortifications in Puget Sound the board will visit each post in order until it completes its work at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal. In each Artillery district an auxiliary board is appointed to make a preliminary study of the local conditions and the full board for the final determination will consist of the general board as stated above and the auxiliary boards consisting of the com-

mandant of the Artillery district, the post commander in some cases and the district engineer.

When Secretary Morton returned to Washington on Oct. 7 from the old Morton homestead, at Arbor Lodge, Kas., where he went to attend the wedding of his niece, he at once took up the annual reports of the various bureau chiefs, many of which have been submitted. He also expects to have from the General Board recommendations as to types of ships for presentation at the coming session of Congress. The estimates will require little time, as he has already disposed of the general estimates for the Navy. It is understood that the estimates this year will not be scaled to the degree they were last year, as Secretary Morton is inclined to realize the fact that the additions to the fleet in the past few years have not been followed up by adequate increases in other ways.

An order was issued at the Navy Department Oct. 6 directing that flags on all navy yards, naval stations and ships within the United States be half-masted until after the funeral of the late postmaster general, Mr. Payne. Chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department and Rear Admirals Higginson, Clarke and Chester, who are on duty in Washington, were appointed to attend the funeral. Lieutenant Butler of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Lieutenant Lay of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. R. C. Bulmer, on duty at the Naval Gun Factory, were selected to act as ushers at the funeral. Both the War Department and the Navy Department were closed until 1 p.m. on the day of the funeral.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, president of the Light House Board, have recently had an informal conference regarding the amount of liberty which should be given the men in the Navy. In many instances it is difficult to give all of the men liberty because of the limited number which can be allowed in a port at one time. In this connection it is interesting to note the spirit toward our Navy on the part of small towns on the New England coast, which, although wishing to receive frequent visits from the ships, have more than once sent to the commanding officers stupid protests against the men being given shore leave.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief of the Training Squadron, is in favor of his squadron spending considerable time at Pensacola this winter. He thinks the conditions at that port admirably adapted to the training of the men, and the facilities for boating and for exercise are good. The Bureau of Navigation is interested in the suggestions, but probably nothing will be decided relative to the matter for the present. The understanding is that Capt. R. B. Bradford, commanding the Illinois, will be assigned to command the Training Squadron when Admiral Wise retires on Nov. 8.

It is not the intention of Quartermaster General Humphrey to fill the eleven vacancies now existing in the grade of post quartermaster sergeant at any one time, notwithstanding the fact that there is a long list of eligibles from which these appointments could be made. General Humphrey is anxious to have the remaining vacancies filled by the appointment of the best men on the list of eligibles and intends that appointments shall be made from this list upon the recommendations of various quartermasters who have been especially impressed with the ability of a certain man.

It is not probable that the Secretary of War will make any appointments with a view to filling the two vacancies in the grade of chaplain in the Army until after the coming election in November. In fact the War Department is taking little action these days in filling any of the original vacancies in any of the arms or branches of the Service. When it is considered that for every appointment made the administration generally makes about fifty enemies to one friend, the political wisdom of waiting until after the election to make appointments will be realized.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army has received the reports of the examining boards which met in this country for the purpose of examining sergeants of the Signal Corps for appointment as master electricians. As soon as the report of the examinations held in the Philippines Division is received the names of the successful candidates will be announced. Fourteen of the vacancies in this grade will be filled now and the remaining twelve vacancies not until a later date.

Captain George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the bureau rank of rear admiral, on October 4 took his examination for promotion to the grade of rear admiral, which he will attain on November 8, upon the retirement for age of Rear Admiral William C. Wise. Captain George Wood Pigman was also examined at the same time for promotion to the grade of rear admiral. Rear Admiral Dickens, commandant of the navy yard, League Island, came to Washington to serve on the Examining Board.

The Alaskan cable has been completed, Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, this week received information that the connecting links had been laid by the Burnside and by the time this announcement appears it is probable that the cable will be in operation.

A memorandum relating to the organization, equipment, instruction, etc., of engineer troops and of signal corps troops has been issued by the War Department for the information of State authorities in forming such organizations as part of the militia.

We are requested to announce that the October number of the Journal of the United States Artillery Association, which has been unavoidably delayed, will be published on Oct. 12.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

The General Staff of the Army, in considering the recommendation of the board of officers, which recently conducted the competitive examination of enlisted men for commissions as second lieutenants in the Army, held at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., decided not to recommend for appointment seven candidates who passed mentally and professionally, but had some slight physical disqualification. These five men passed such excellent mental examinations and their physical disqualifications were so slight that the examining board recommended in its report to the War Department that they be commissioned. They were Private John Clark Moore, 5th Cavalry; Sergt. William F. Pierson, 25th Battery, Field Artillery; 1st Sergt. Fitzhugh Lee Minnegerode, 12th Cav.; Corporal J. L. Topha, jr., 6th Infantry; Battalion Sergt. Major Charles L. Sampson, 6th Infantry; 1st Sergt. Benjamin B. McCroskey, 15th Cavalry, and Sergt. J. H. Van Horn. The General Staff held that under the law, as it should be interpreted, it was not legal to commission these men, as they had been found not to be physically perfect. This recommendation was concurred in by the Chief of Staff and approved by the Secretary of War. Already strong influence has been brought to bear in behalf of the young men, and such was the importance of the matter that it received the consideration of the President and his Cabinet on Oct. 4. It was decided at this Cabinet meeting to approve the action of the War Department.

Of the seventeen candidates who have been commissioned in accordance with the recommendation of the board, the four successful men from the Artillery Corps have been assigned to that arm of the Service and the remainder to the Infantry. There were nine vacancies in the artillery, to which these new officers could be assigned and thirty-five in the infantry, but it was decided by Secretary Taft, upon the recommendation of the General Staff, that only those four men who came from the Artillery should be assigned to that arm as officers and the remainder will go to the infantry.

Although we published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 1 the list of the successful candidates we give them again as follows, with the regiment and arm to which assigned:

George W. Edgerly, corporal, 51st Co., C.A., Artillery; Oscar W. Hoop, corporal, Co. C, 12th Inf., 6th Infantry; James Alexander, Ulio, battalion sergeant major, 2d Inf., 1st Infantry; Frank Moorman, battalion sergeant major, 1st Inf., 24th Infantry; Harry H. Bissell, sergeant, 48th Co., C.A., Artillery; Charles B. Elliott, sergeant, Co. M, 11th Cav.; 30th Infantry; John B. Corby, Q.M. sergeant, Co. D, 5th Cav., 25th Infantry; John M. True, battalion sergeant major, 11th Inf., 1st Infantry; Bruce B. Campbell, sergeant, Co. K, 13th Cav., 2d Infantry; John C. French, corporal Co. I, 11th Cav., 24th Infantry; John W. Downer, sergeant, 13th Co., C.A., Artillery; John B. DeLancey, first class sergeant, Co. B, Signal Corps, 10th Infantry; Cassius M. Dowell, corporal, Co. C, 17th Inf., 11th Infantry; Marvin E. Malloy, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, 24th Infantry; Albert B. Kaempfer, corporal, Co. H, 16th Inf., 13th Infantry; Forrest E. Overholzer, master electrician, U.S.A., Artillery; Charles Winder Mason, jr., corporal, Co. I, 4th Inf., 10th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORTS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Gulf, points out in his annual report that while the Artillery companies in the Department garrison the seacoast posts from Virginia to New Orleans, comprising the Artillery districts of Charleston, Savannah, Key West and Pensacola, most of the Artillery stations are in the formative period and that no complete system of fire direction and fire control has been installed at any of them. Many stations are undesirable because of their isolation, excessive heat, bad water and mosquitoes. Men rarely re-enlist at such stations, and the maintenance of organizations at their authorized strength is difficult. It would seem only fair to transfer the organizations after a tour of say three years at those stations, which will maintain the organizations intact and foster their history and traditions. With a view to encouraging their re-enlistment, the transfer of the non-commissioned officers, mechanics and cooks of those organizations has been suggested, which, it is held, "will only tend to further dissatisfaction and disorganization."

The enlistment of colored men for the Artillery and their assignment to the posts referred to is suggested. "These men," says General Barry, "would be content at the stations referred to, can be obtained in any number desired, and in time will master the requirements of the coast Artillery service, and there would be no difficulty at all times in maintaining the organizations at their authorized strength. The coast Artillery companies have been maintained at an effective strength only by constant application for the assignment of recruits from the depots, and, while post and local recruiting has been vigorously maintained, there is very little success, and re-enlistments have been very few. Of 144 men discharged from coast Artillery between January 15 and June 30, 1904, but fifteen re-enlisted. Company commanders complain that some of their very best men sacrifice their positions as non-commissioned officers to go elsewhere and re-enlist as privates. This would not be if there was some assurance that the company would go to a better station after a reasonable period of service at the undesirable one. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Artillery troops of the Department accept the situation in a proper spirit and are doing excellent work, professionally, and all that can be done looking to the betterment of their stations. It would add much to the discipline and contentment of the enlisted men at these outlying stations, were the post exchange fully established, with the privilege of selling beer and light wines."

Noting that on the date of the completion of his report, June 30, eighteen officers of Cavalry, sixteen of Coast Artillery and seven of Infantry were absent from the Department, General Barry remarks that the absence of so many officers is a serious handicap to the proper instruction and discipline of their organizations and entails much additional labor on those remaining with the troops. He also points out that details to the General Staff, the several staff departments, service schools and colleges, institutions of learning throughout the country, recruiting and other detached duty, depletes the line and deprives the troops of the services of these excellent officers when they are most needed. The General also regrets that details to the General

Staff do not make vacancies to be filled by promotion and appointment, as do details to the several staff departments. Legislation providing for the filling of vacancies caused by details to the General Staff should be enacted. It is to be hoped that in time the provisions of the law authorizing the assignment of retired officers of the Army to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the organized militia in the several states and territories, as military attaches and to staff duties not involving service with troops will reduce the number of detached active officers to the lowest possible limit.

The post schools for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men were maintained throughout the Department, but while good results have been obtained, the opinion of post commanders is that the duties of the men interfere too much with their regular attendance, this being particularly the case at Artillery stations, where there are not men enough to properly man the armament. Artillery target practice and small arms practice was regularly carried on throughout the Department, resulting in general improvement. Commendable interest has been taken in athletics by both officers and men, the result being a manifest improvement in physique. There have been expressions of dissatisfaction with the frequent changes, alterations and additions to the uniform.

No officer of the Inspector General's Department is on duty in the Department, nor is there an Artillery inspector. The absence of those officers is felt in the proper instruction and inspection of the command, nor does it make for economy in administration. The department commander, being primarily charged with the discipline and instruction of the troops of his command, is in constant need of the services of an inspector general, and, in this department, composed principally of sea-coast Artillery, there is absolute necessity for the services of an Artillery inspector. An efficient Artillery officer might combine the two offices, reporting, if desired, to the division commander.

The discipline of the command is good. There were 106 trials by general courts martial during the period under review, seven by garrison courts martial and 1,239 by summary courts, none of the cases being serious. Health conditions are satisfactory. Twenty-four men were discharged for disability—the disability in eight cases being incurred in line of duty and in sixteen not contracted in line of duty.

Of Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla., and the twenty-two acres of land belonging to it General Barry says: "Old Fort Marion serves no useful purpose, but is attractive as a relic. If a portion of this reservation could be set aside as a national cemetery and the remains moved from the present cemetery, it would seem advisable, for historic and sentimental reasons, to retain the Fort Marion Reservation, marking accurately and properly its boundaries as determined by proper surveys, or selling to the parties who are located thereon under revocable licenses, such portions of the reservation as they hold, carefully bounding and marking the remaining portion and prohibiting any further encroachment or trespass thereon. Then the lands embraced in what is now St. Francis Barracks, the adjoining hospital lot, National Cemetery, and the powder or magazine lot, might be disposed of."

RECEPTION TO GENERAL CORBIN.

A memorable farewell reception was tendered to General and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin on Governors Island, N. Y., Sept. 30, by the officers of the Army in the vicinity of New York city. The reception was held in conjunction with the dedication of the new officers' club house, which was practically rebuilt under the direction of General Corbin. The Officers' Club occupies the second story of the newly reconstructed recreation building. On the ground floor are clubrooms and a bowling alley for the enlisted men. The whole cost of the reconstruction was close to \$40,000. The improvements were planned by Captain Horton, of General Corbin's staff, and were carried out under the direction of Colonel Heistand, the president of the club. National Guard officers, as well as officers of the Army, are eligible to join the club, and Colonel Dyer and six officers of the 12th Regiment, New York National Guard, were the first elected to membership under the new system. Among the many guests present at the reception were the following:

Gov. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. Daniel Appleton, Capt. F. E. Johnston, Lieut. Col. Aziz Bey (Turkish Legation), Gen. and Mrs. John A. Johnston, Admiral and staff, man-of-war Duplex, Col. James M. Jarvis, Second Lieut. W. C. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Kessler, Major D. L. Brainard, Gen. Horatio C. King, Maj. and Mrs. G. S. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kitts, Second Lieut. C. C. Burt, Major and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, Major R. Birnie, Lieut. H. Lindsley, Col. E. E. and Mrs. Britton, Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Martindale, jr., Mr. Henri M. Bendel, Col. A. H. Merrill, Gen. and Mrs. A. E. Bates, Second Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Miller, Dr. J. C. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. William and Miss McAdoo, Capt. and Mrs. A. L. and Miss Mills, Dr. R. P. Cooke (contract surgeon), Capt. W. D. Newbill, Capt. H. G. Cole, Capt. G. T. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. F. Conner, Major and Mrs. J. L. and Miss Powell, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Church, Lieut. E. J. Rice, Gen. Wm. Crozier, Miss Smith, Gen. J. W. Clous, Col. and Mrs. F. A. Smith, Father J. J. Connolly, Count Seckendorff, Col. and Mrs. Geo. R. Dyer, Miss Hazel Scott, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Mr. Earl Scott, Col. and Mrs. E. S. Dudley, Miss Shearer, Capt. Rene Ade DeRunsy, Miss Sadler, Capt. Charles Exton, Second Lieut. G. A. Taylor, Captain Fournier (French Embassy), Second Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Van Wormer, Archbishop Farley, Col. and Mrs. J. F. Weston, Col. G. G. Greenough, Major and Mrs. M. C. Wyeth, Miss Gould, Major and Mrs. H. S. Wallace, Major G. T. Holloway, Capt. H. R. Winthrop, Mrs. M. F. and the Misses Harmon, Col. Valery Havard and family, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard,

The receiving line in order was as follows: Gen. H. C. Corbin, Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mrs. E. A. Garlington, Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Mrs. J. G. D.

Knight, Mrs. C. C. Sniffen, Mrs. J. E. Greer, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Mrs. M. C. Wyeth, Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. B. W. Dunn, Mrs. Frederick Perkins, Mrs. M. F. Harmon, Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn.

Col. E. A. Garlington made the presentations of guests.

POLO AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

What is held to be the best polo game ever witnessed in Colorado Springs, Col., was that played on Sept. 15 between the 10th U.S. Cavalry and Glenwood Springs teams. The contest was the final one of the four days' tournament and the Cavalry officers won by 4 goals to 1 1-2 net.

Four periods of ten minutes each were played and the Glenwood team, in consideration of their victory over the Army four by a score of 11 3-4 to 4 in the last game at Glenwood, allowed their rivals a handicap of 4 goals. It was not needed, however, and is not included in the score. While Glenwood Springs has the best and fastest mounts, the Cavalry men played all around them, and as the score shows, could have allowed them a slight handicap.

The entire four periods were filled with dashing horsemanship, fast riding and sensational plays. Both teams were in excellent form, the weather was perfect for the game and the field of firm turf was smooth as a floor. Although Glenwood has been playing together for many years and had besides their own ponies additional ones from Denver, they were unable to beat the soldiers in clever mallet work and team play. This is but the second season's play of the Cavalry four, but in the opinion of polo experts on the ground, the Army has in it the making of a team that can successfully cross mallets with any in the country.

The Cavalry team has adopted a new circle movement which was most effective in this game and their team work was nearly perfect. They were always on the ball and when the sphere did threaten their goal line there was always someone there to drive it far back and out of danger. The game was a whirlwind from start to finish, every foot of ground was hotly contested, and although Harvey Lyle and W. G. Devereux played a phenomenal game, they could not withstand the onslaught of Captains Whitehead and Paxton and Lieutenants Palmer and Mueller, of the Cavalry from Fort Robinson, Neb. Every member of the two teams played a game, the equal of which has never before been witnessed in Colorado Springs. Mr. J. P. Lippincott, a well-known expert from Philadelphia, refereed the game, and throughout the contest there was not the semblance of an accident. The game was an exhibition of clean sportsmanship on both sides and everyone was cheered and applauded by the society folk who filled the grandstand or watched the match from autos, carriages and traps. Prizes were awarded all of the Cavalry players, a silver cup being presented to each member of the team by Mrs. W. H. Scudder.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Bessie Scotten Foster, daughter of Major and Mrs. Fred W. Foster, was married at Fort Porter, N.Y., Sept. 27 to Dr. Wallace De Witt, U.S.A. The ceremony took place in the quarters of Major and Mrs. Foster and the officiating clergyman was Chaplain Charles Pierce, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va. The house was elaborately decorated, the drawing-room being in green and white, with quantities of American Beauty roses. The library was in yellow, golden rod effectively carrying out the Cavalry color. The attendants were Miss Jane Goldman, of Albany, and Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st U.S. Inf. The bride wore a lovely gown of white chiffon and the bodice was draped with a bertha of duchess lace. She wore a long tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Goldman wore a gown of white point d'esprit and carried American Beauties. Mrs. Foster was gowned in a pearl grey crepe de Chine and Mrs. De Witt wore a handsome Paris gown of white silk with pink floral scrolls woven through. After the ceremony, which took place at 8:30 p.m., the guests were entertained by Major and Mrs. Foster at a buffet supper, served in the dining-room, which was hung with flags, and the table decorated with bride roses. There was music throughout the evening by a string orchestra. Dr. De Witt and his bride have gone East for a wedding journey and then start for their future home at Fort Washakie, Wyo. Among the guests at the wedding were General and Mrs. De Witt, parents of the bridegroom; Mrs. Lovett and Mrs. V. K. Hart, of Detroit, and Miss Foster and Dr. Charles Foster, of New York city.

Dr. Edward Burke Bailey, contract surgeon, U.S.A., and Miss Melissa Allen were married at Demopolis, Ala., Sept. 14.

Capt. M. L. Walker, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Carey, daughter of Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., were married at Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 28.

Miss Josephine Byars Frazier, sister of Chaplain J. B. Frazier, U.S.N., was married Sept. 28 at Knoxville, Tenn., to Mr. Burson Carner De Pue.

Miss Virginia Rolette Dousman, of St. Paul, and Arthur Fortunatus Cosby, of New York city, were married Oct. 1 in Prairie du Chien, Wis., at the summer home of the bride's mother. Miss Dousman is a granddaughter of the late Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U.S.A. Among the ushers were Col. S. D. Sturgis, U.S.A., uncle of the bride.

The engagement is announced of Miss Aramede Lement Lowell, daughter of the late John H. Lowell, of Bath, Me., to Lieut. Zachariah H. Madison, U.S.N.

Lieut. John Mel, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Carrie Louise Breath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Breath, were married in Trinity church, Galveston, Tex., Sept. 21. The church was splendidly decorated and the event was one of the most beautiful ever held in the edifice. The bride glided down the aisle on the arm of her father, preceded by six groomsmen, six bridesmaids and the maid of honor. The groomsmen took their positions on the right of the altar and the bridesmaids were on the left, the two columns facing each other. At the foot of the altar were in waiting the groom and his brother, Paymr. Harry Mel, U.S.N., the best man. The bridal couple then advanced to their position in front of the minister, followed by the maid of honor and best man, who took their respective stations on either side. Then followed the deep, measured words of the minister as he made them man and wife; and as they emerged from the shadow of the grand old church the organ again sent forth the melodious strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. The bride was

superbly gowned in a rich conception of chiffon cloth, with Brussels net over duchess satin, rose point lace trimmings; lace veil, caught with a diamond and pearl brooch, the gift of the groom. It was an elaborate ornament and the only one worn. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, looped with white satin streamers. This was borne in a most graceful and artistic manner, entirely in keeping with her every movement. Miss Grace Murray, of St. Louis, was maid of honor; Miss Eveline Goggan, Miss Vanita De Milt, Miss Homoiselle Randall, Miss Bessie Flood, Miss Daisy Clark and Miss May Clark were bridesmaids. The groomsmen were Dr. Walter P. Breath, brother of the bride; Mr. John Sealy, Mr. Browning Groce, Mr. Renne Muller, Mr. J. R. Cox and Mr. Clay Stone Briggs. The groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mel, and his sisters, Miss George and Miss Clara, were among the out-of-town guests at the wedding. A brilliant reception was held at the Breath home after the wedding. Cutting of the cake afforded much pleasure, and whenever the knife met with resistance it was a signal for all kinds of sweet exclamations. According to tradition Miss Alice Fisher is to be the old maid. She cut the thimble; but in this case tradition will be set at naught where beauty reigns. Miss Laurel Dunn captured the ring and Miss Grace Murray the dime. The bridal presents were magnificent. The bouquet was thrown by the dainty hand of the bride from the stair landing and it fluttered into the hands of Miss Homoiselle Randall and Miss Daisy Clark, and the two young ladies cut for its ownership, with the lord of luck smiling upon Miss Clark. The going-away costume was a neat-fitting brown silk and hat to match. The bridal trip will include Denver and all of the principal points in California.

Miss Mabel Stebbins, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, was married on Oct. 1 at North Hatley, Quebec, Canada, at the Ripraps, the summer residence of the bride's parents, to Capt. James Brady Mitchell, Artillery Corps, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lambes, rector of St. Barnabas's Episcopal church. The affair was very informal, Miss Stebbins having neither bridesmaids nor maid of honor, but Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, jr., U.S.A., acted as best man. There were only about twenty-five persons present. Captain and Mrs. Mitchell left after the ceremony for a fortnight's tour, after which they will reside at Fort Williams, Me.

Official announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Daisy S. Elliott, daughter of Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and 1st Lieut. Harold C. Reisinger, U.S.M.C. The wedding will probably take place in November in Washington at the home of the bride's parents. Lieutenant Reisinger is a son of the late Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U.S.N., and has been in the Service since Jan. 26, 1900, and will soon receive promotion to the rank of captain. At present Lieutenant Reisinger is on duty with the battalion of marines at St. Louis, but will return to Washington during the present month. Miss Elliott is a debutante of 1902 and is a marked favorite in Washington military and civil society.

Miss Rose Douglas Wallach, whose engagement to Paymr. John H. Merriam, U.S.N., was recently announced, has returned to Washington for the winter after a pleasant summer passed at Narragansett Pier with her mother. The date of the wedding has not yet been announced. Mrs. George W. Wilson, of Norfolk, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter Margaret to Lieut. Richard Spencer Douglas, U.S.N. The marriage will take place in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9, at St. Luke's church. Lieutenant Douglas is at present attached to the U.S.R.S. Franklin.

Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Davis Woodward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Park Woodward, were married a few days since at the North Avenue Presbyterian church, Atlanta, Georgia. The ushers were Lieut. C. B. Stone, Lieut. J. Hayes, 16th Inf.; Dr. Park Howell, U.S.A., and Lieut. G. H. White, 16th Inf. Then came the first bridesmaid, Miss Martha Woodward, followed by the groomsmen and bridesmaids in couples. There were Miss Nellie Howell, Miss Rosalie Howell, Miss Lizzie Lyon, Miss Gertrude Westmoreland, Miss Alice Guernard, Miss Netta Russell, Lieut. D. E. Sheen, Lieut. J. W. Hyatt, Lieut. W. O. Boswell, Lieut. P. L. Smith, 16th Inf.; Capt. B. P. Nicklin, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Robert L. Mendor, 9th Inf., and Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf. The maid of honor, Miss Bessie Woodward, entered just in advance of the bride and her father, who were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Richard Orme Flinn, pastor of the church. The bride wore a wedding gown of crepe de chine and exquisite lace, which formed a deep yoke and continued down the front of the bodice, forming a design on the front panel of the skirt. The tulle veil had a spray of orange blossoms near the hair, and a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley was carried. Just back of the bridal party was a graceful bank of palms that gave the proper background for the picture. From 8 to 12 o'clock p.m. several hundred guests were entertained at an elaborate reception at the home of the bride's parents on West Peachtree street. There quantities of bamboo, palms and ferns gave a pretty decoration against the white wood work of the rooms. Over the doorways United States flags were draped and in the drawing room where the guests were received the windows were hung with flags and bamboo, which formed a background against which the bride and groom stood. The back veranda, hung with bamboo and studded with white and red electric lights made a pleasant apartment. Here the bowl of champagne punch was placed. The bride's table was particularly effective. In the center was a tall crystal vase of white carnations and asparagus ferns, smilax forming two circles about the centerpiece; old fashioned crystal candlesticks with green tissue shades made an outer border. The place cards were decorated with water color heads and were tied with a bit of tulle and at each plate were flags and shields holding almonds. When the bride and her maids had placed their bouquets on the table the effect was a beautiful harmony of white and green. The room on the second floor where the presents were displayed was a popular place. The wedding gifts were exquisite and very numerous and varied. Lieutenant and Mrs. Hearn left for a wedding trip, to be gone about a month, after which they will make their home at Madison Barracks, N.Y., where Lieutenant Hearn's regiment is stationed.

The engagement has been announced in St. Louis of Miss Ada Howell and Mr. Charles Williams. The wedding will take place in St. Louis on Oct. 19. Miss Howell is the daughter of Major Howell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Howell. Mr. Williams comes of a family from Mississippi.

The engagement has been announced in Washington, D.C., of Miss Elizabeth L. Glover, daughter of Mr. and

Mrs. C. C. Glover, and a granddaughter of the late Admiral Poor, U.S.N., to the Netherlands' Minister, Jonkheer R. de Marees Van Swinderen. Miss Glover has been much admired since she made her debut into society two years ago.

The wedding of Lieut. J. Hannibal Holden, U.S.N., and Miss Lilian Walker, daughter of Mrs. William W. Walker, of Burlington, Vt., took place in the College Street Congregational church of that city, Oct. 6. The church was decorated with palms and American flags. The bridesmaids were Misses Grace Parker and Bessie Goodrich. The best man was Capt. G. J. Holden, 28th Inf., U.S.A., a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Lieut. Watt T. Claverius, U.S.N.; Messrs. C. E. Lamò, R. H. Gay and F. E. Kimball. Lieut. and Mrs. Holden left for a bridal trip to New York and Washington. They will return to Burlington, Oct. 12 and the following evening Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Holden, the bridegroom's father and mother, will give a reception for them. After the reception they will leave for Boston, where Lieutenant Holden is at present stationed, while his vessel, the Maine, is in the Charlestown Navy Yard. Officers of his ship presented to Lieutenant and Mrs. Holden a handsome solid silver tea service, while the junior officers gave a solid silver dish.

Cards have been issued announcing the wedding of Margaret Burke Robinson, of Arlington, Va., to Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, United States Marine Corps, at that place, on Oct. 1. The groom is a son of Commander Greenleaf Merriam, whose family make their home in Annapolis.

Miss Mabel Donovan, daughter of Col. John Donovan, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Lieutenant Douglass McCaskey, 4th U.S. Inf., were married at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 5. The wedding was largely attended.

St. James' church, New London, Conn., was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday, Oct. 5, when Miss Sarah Larned Tyler and Mr. Edward Everett Marshall, of Philadelphia, were married. Miss Tyler is the daughter of Col. A. C. Tyler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tyler. A reception followed after the ceremony at the beautiful home of Colonel and Mrs. Tyler. The bridesmaids were Miss Tyler, the Misses Stanton, Marguerite Chapin, Rosalie Porter, Nathalie Lincoln, Martha Ogden, Julia Kellogg, Helen Fitz and Miss Josephine Eddy.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division, Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, as the result of a stroke of paralysis. During the Civil War he enlisted in 1862 in the 7th Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, afterward served in the 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, advancing from 2d lieutenant to captain. He was appointed a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army and assigned to the 10th U.S. Cavalry July 28, 1866, and resigned as captain Dec. 9, 1871. He later acted as special Indian commissioner in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., and was general manager of Houghton Farm, New York; professor of agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College and New Hampshire College, and from 1887 to 1892 was president of Maryland Agricultural College and director of experiment station. He was organizer of co-operative creameries in New York and New England. He was connected with numerous agricultural organizations, and was appointed chief of the dairy division on its establishment July 1, 1895. Captain Alvord lived at West Falls Church, Va. He leaves a wife.

Medical Director Phineas J. Horwitz, U.S.N., retired, who died at Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 28, was born in Baltimore March 3, 1822, and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1845. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from the District of Columbia Nov. 8, 1847. Dr. Horwitz's first assignment was to the Gulf Squadron, then operating against Mexico. He was placed in charge of the naval hospital at Tabasco, and remained there until the close of the war. Other assignments included duty on board the frigate Constitution, Mediterranean station; on duty on the Relief on the Brazil station; on the steamer Princeton until 1855, and supply on the African and Brazilian stations. In 1859 he was appointed assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1865 he was appointed chief of that bureau, holding that position until 1869. When Dr. Horwitz was advanced to the grade of surgeon in 1861, his services in the Bureau of Medicine were considered so valuable that he was not permitted to vacate his appointment as assistant. Congress, in acknowledgment of his valuable services, voted to give him the highest shore pay of his grade. During the Civil War the whole system of tabulating the casualties, of indexing the books of reference, certificates of disability and of diseases, was designed and carried forward by Dr. Horwitz. He was on duty at the naval asylum, New York city, from 1877 until 1888, and was retired for age March 3, 1884. Medical Dir. Horwitz had filled nearly every position of trust and honor in the gift of his corps. He was a man of genial temper and a favorite among those of the Service as also with those in civil life.

Mrs. Mary Hope, widow of Capt. E. N. Hope, of Portsmouth, O., and mother of Lieut. Offner Hope, Art. Corps, and Corpl. Vernon Hope, 106th Co., Coast Art., died at Flagler, Wash., Sept. 29.

Lieut. Thomas Devereux, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., who died at Manila Sept. 24, 1904, was born in Minnesota May 24, 1875, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army from that State June 24, 1902. He was a graduate of the University of Minnesota, the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Army Medical School.

James Doherty, an enlisted man on the U.S.S. Hartford, repairing at the navyyard, Norfolk, Va., was found at the bottom of the dry dock, on Oct. 1, dead. His neck and both arms were broken, and it is presumed that he stumbled and fell head foremost. He was 22 years old, enlisted in Detroit last July, and was a native of New Orleans, where his father lives.

The Navy Department has been advised by cable of the death, October 4, on board the Supply, at Guam, of Oscar E. Gordon, chief electrician in the Navy.

Margaret Hamilton Vail, eldest daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail, U.S.N., aged fifteen years, died at Grand Town, Ill., Sept. 30.

Mr. William Winfield Wright, father of Chaplain Wright, of the Navy, died in Frankfort, Ky., on Sunday night, Oct. 2, 1904. He was a gentleman of the old school, whose gentleness of manner and kindness of heart endeared him to many friends.

PERSONALS.

Medical Director W. K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., retired, arrived at New York from Europe on Oct. 3.

Comdr. C. F. Fox, U.S.N., has reported for duty at Norfolk, Va., as aid to the commandant of the yard.

A son, Odus C. Horney, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., Sept. 28.

A son, Reynold Marion Kirby-Smith, jr., was born to Dr. and Mrs. Reynold Marion Kirby-Smith, at Camp Jossman, Iloilo, P.I., Sept. 23.

Capt. G. Blockinger, U.S.N., will report for duty at navyyard, Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 24, for duty as captain of the yard, relieving Captain Lyon.

Medical Director George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, and his family have taken up quarters at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass., for the remainder of the season.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., and family, who have spent the past four months in Europe, have returned and opened their house, No. 1746 N street, Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., will release the duties of commandant of the Honolulu station on the 25th of December next, and return to the United States for retirement.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Wood, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as aid to the Admiral of the Navy, and for duty with the General Board. He will report for duty on Oct. 17.

Comdr. C. K. Curtis, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.N. Newark, of the Caribbean squadron, sailing from New York Oct. 8. He will relieve Capt. R. Wainwright, who is ordered home to wait orders.

Mrs. Goodrich, wife of Rear-Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, and her daughter, Miss Goodrich, are the guests this week of Mrs. Arthur R. Yates, in Portsmouth, N.H. It was erroneously stated last week that they had left for the Pacific coast.

Pay Inspector Harry R. Sullivan, U.S.N., stationed at the Boston Navy Yard, paid a visit to Washington a short time since and while there paid several visits to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in connection with the business of his office at Boston.

Medical Inspector Howard Wells, U.S.N., has renewed the lease for another year of the furnished cottage belonging to Mr. Emory Austin, at Newport, R.I. Medical Inspector Wells is in charge of the Naval Hospital at Narragansett Bay, connected with the Naval War College and the Torpedo School.

Comdr. William P. Potter, U.S.N., the naval aide of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, has taken his departure from Washington for a brief vacation which he will spend with his family at Whitehall, on Lake Champlain. On his return Commander Potter will bring his family to Washington and they will occupy apartments at the Highlands for the winter.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, U.S.N., retired, together with Mrs. Hichborn, has returned to Washington and re-opened his fine residence, 1707 N street. They have spent most of the summer at New London, Conn., where the season has been especially gay even for New London. Mrs. Blaine, their daughter, will reside with her parents the coming winter.

Brigadier-General Constant Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams, and their daughter, Mrs. Croxton, have been enjoying a month's stay at San Francisco, Cal., en route to Vancouver, where they were due by Oct. 1, as on that date General Williams assumed command of the Department of the Columbia.

A general order will shortly be issued by the Navy Department, announcing that the Secretary of the Navy has awarded to Luovi Halling, boatswain's mate first class and Alexander Peters, boatswain's mate first class, each a gold medal and a gratuity of \$100 for their brave conduct on Sept. 15, when they jumped overboard from the Missouri, off Menemsha Light, in a futile but daring effort, to rescue from drowning Cecil Clay Young, ordinary seaman, attached to that ship. Young was washed overboard from the forecabin in a heavy sea while drawing up the anchors. The attention of the Navy Department was called by Captain W. S. Cowles, commanding the Missouri, to the conduct of these two boatswain mates, which he declared worthy of the highest praise. He recommended that they be awarded medals and a suitable gratuity. So high was the sea running at the time that it was thought both men would lose their lives in their effort to save the third. Young was unable to get out of his heavy clothes, else he might have been saved. Because the Missouri was at target practice the boats were not ready to be let down and it was some little time before one could be put out.

A correspondent of a Paris, France, paper writing from the grand army maneuvers of the East at St. Julien, Cote d'Or, France, on Sept. 11, gives an interview with Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, of the New York National Guard, who has been following the European army operations this year with an automobile. Among other things the correspondent says: "Asked for his opinion on the French army, General Butt said: 'It is excellent. The artillery, especially, shows an incontestable superiority and besides—and this excites my highest admiration—there is vigor and zeal among the troops delightful to witness. The men are well drilled, have a military bearing and show a capability of enduring great hardships. All these qualities, I hold, are due to your system of military education. Let me explain what I mean by that. In the military world, as in others, there are two distinct schools. There is the open, frank school, without false modesty and purity. That is the French school. Then there is the other—hypocritical, two-faced and dishonest. This is the English school. I am for the French school.'" When the correspondent announced that he couldn't grasp the point of the American's remarks, General Butt broke out laughing. "Let me explain," he said. "To-morrow will be Sunday. Your soldiers will take their need of rest. If they wish to drink wine, to sing, to laugh, to sit on the ground with their comrades, there is nothing to stop them. In a word, they will live. The day will be for them a day of real liberty chastened with a discipline, broad and tolerant. The men are liked by their superiors, who encourage them in every way to divert themselves. This is the wise and good school. Now how will it be in England on that day? This sympathy between superior and inferior does not exist there. Officers keep their distance and on Sundays the soldier cannot drink even a glass of beer because the liquor shops are hypocritically closed, but he can fill himself up with gin out of sight of official eyes, hidden behind the walls of his barracks. That is a bad school for the soldier."

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., arrived at New York city from Bremen Oct. 4.

Gen. J. L. Tiernon, U.S.A., retired, is now located at the Niagara Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., where he intends to reside.

Mrs. Townsend, widow of Gen. Townsend, U.S.A., and Miss Townsend have returned to their home in I street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Summerhayes are located at 1828 H street, N.W., Washington, for the winter. Miss Summerhayes will join her parents about Nov. 1.

Mrs. Josiah Pierce and her two young sons have returned to their home on Massachusetts avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., from Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Major Morgan Harrod, of the Panama Commission, and Mrs. Harrod have returned from New Orleans, La., and are at the Everett Hotel, corner 18th and H streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. Giles Bishop, jr., U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Bishop have been in Washington visiting friends and have been shown many attentions by the naval and military circles of the capital.

Paymr. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., and his mother, Mrs. H. L. McGowan, have taken apartments at the Rochambeau, on Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., and will spend the winter there.

Commander Lucien Young, U.S.N., has been presented by Porfirio Menendez, the present Governor of Panama, with the last Colombian flag which floated on the isthmus before the retirement of the Colombian forces.

In the list of newly-appointed cadet officers the name of Midshipman Gerald Howze has been put down as being from Kentucky. This is a mistake, as Midshipman Howze was appointed from Alabama, and he is a native of that State.

Mrs. Russ, widow of the late Lieut. Chas. P. Russ, U.S.N., and Miss Thompson, daughter of the late Capt. Egbert Thompson, U.S.N., have taken a house, No. 1919 H street, N.W., Washington, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Deering, widow of the late Paymr. G. A. Deering, U.S.N., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Katharine Deering, has been spending a portion of the late summer at the Warm Springs of Virginia and will from there return to Washington.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, U.S.N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Prindle, spent the summer on the Pacific coast. On their way east they will visit St. Louis, and finally settle for the winter in Washington, where they have engaged quarters at the Woodley.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick A. Miller, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Washington, after a pleasant summer in Maine, and will re-occupy his residence, 2201 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., for the winter. Mrs. and Miss Miller accompanied Lieut. Comdr. Miller from Maine.

Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept., U.S.A., arrived in San Francisco on the transport Sheridan from the Philippines after a sojourn of several months in that region. The Colonel, who retired Aug. 14, is now with his family in New York city at 357 West 115th street.

Mrs. Pollock, wife of Lieut. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., and daughter, Beatrice, after the summer at Mansfield, and Mt. Gilead, Ohio, are now located for the winter at the Hotel Oliver, 890 Pine street, San Francisco, Lieutenant Pollock having recently reported for duty on the U.S.S. Ohio.

Capt. Thomas Lewis Leeds, British Army, and Mrs. Leeds nee Kilbourne, who, it will be remembered joined "hands across the sea" in April last, sailing a few weeks later for England, left their English home on Oct. 3 for Trieste, sailing thence on steamer Imperatrix for their far-away home in Baun, India, Captain Leeds's present station, visiting Switzerland and Italy en route. Vale!

The October Century's war articles are "The Cosacks," by David B. Macgowan, and a character study of "Togo, the Man and the Admiral," by Adachi Kinno-suke. The importance of the part this war caste is playing in Russia's desperate struggle gives Mr. Macgowan's sketch of these people peculiar interest and importance. Adachi Kinno-suke's "Togo, the Man and the Admiral," is an unusually interesting study of an unusually interesting character.

The people of Honolulu will be pleased with the recent assignment to duty at that station of Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., one of Honolulu's prime favorites. Captain Lyon spent several months at that port while in command of the Nipsic following her terrible experience during the famous Samoan wreck of 1898, and he will be welcomed to the isle of dolce far niente with open arms. Captain Lyon will report for that duty on Christmas day of the present year.

In order to try to find a missing fifteen-year-old girl, supposed to be lost in the woods, a force of United States troops from Fort Sheridan, 200 students of Lake Forest College, and many residents of the suburbs, several in automobiles, searched the woods, near Chicago, for Frances Parkhurst, student at Ferry Hall, the girls' school connected with Lake Forest College. Her body finally was found in Lake Michigan, where it was supposed she was accidentally drowned.

The president this week acted on the court-martial case of 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Gunn, U.S.A., retired, who was recently tried at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and convicted on the charge of duplication of his pay accounts. The court recommended that Lieutenant Gunn be dismissed from the Army, but the president, while approving the findings of the court, mitigated the sentence to a loss of \$40 a month from his pay for a period of one year. Lieutenant Gunn will, therefore, remain in the Service, but during the next year will lose this sum each month from his pay as a retired first lieutenant in the Army.

Prince Redzival, who recently broke through the Japanese firing line at Port Arthur and miraculously escaped with a scratch, bearing despatches of importance, is known personally in Cincinnati. This brave Russian nobleman is a personal friend of Mr. Albert Kingman, banker and broker in the Mercantile Library building. During the Boer War in South Africa the two men served together as members of Kitchener's fighting scouts. "He was almost fanatical in his bravery," said Kingman, discussing the actions of the Russian who was a volunteer in the British Army. His title now is "Lieutenant Prince" and was the same during the war in South Africa. He always wanted to be wounded seriously as a mark of honor, and his wish was realized near Heilbron in the Orange River country during a battle. Here he received a bullet in the abdomen, which caused him to remain in hospital for months, hovering between life and death.

Gen. and Mrs. A. S. Burt have returned to their apartment in the Portner, Washington.

Gen. J. P. Hawkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hawkins left Washington, D.C., on Oct. 4 for their home in Indianapolis, Ind.

Colonel Andrews, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrews have returned to their home, 2400 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Chief Engr. Robert Potts, U.S.N., Mrs. and the Misses Potts have returned to their home, 1746 M street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, General Staff, and Mrs. Kerr have taken the house, No. 2516, 19th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Dickens, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dickens are in Washington, D.C., visiting the parents of Mrs. Dickens, at 24 Iowa circle.

Mrs. and Miss Almy are visiting Mrs. W. E. Shery, widow of Major William E. Shery, U.S.A., at 3245 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Col. Robert N. Scott, U.S.A., and the Misses Scott have returned to their home, 1729 De Sales street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Comdr. Nathan Sargent, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the Baltimore on the Asiatic Station and will sail from San Francisco per steamer about Oct. 25.

Among the debutantes of the coming season in Washington, D.C., will be Miss Alexandrina Fitch, the young daughter of Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fitch.

Mrs. Sanford Kellogg, widow of Major Kellogg, U.S.A., and Miss Kellogg have returned to their home, 1819 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from the Green Briar White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, returned to Washington Oct. 6 with Capt. Harry Leonard, his aide, after a trip of the Marine Corps barracks on the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Parker, widow of Major Richard Parker, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., after passing the summer in Maryland.

Major and Mrs. Daniel Hall Boughton, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Bell and their guest, Mrs. Pratt, and the officers in the law department. Covers were laid for ten.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th U.S. Inf., and little daughter and Miss Elizabeth Anderson are spending the winter with their parents, Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson, at 251 Twenty-fourth street, Portland, Ore.

Mrs. L. R. Lee and her granddaughter, Miss E. Parson Simpson, have moved from Q street, N.W., to the Dupont on 20th street, N.W., near R street, Washington, D.C. Miss Simpson is a daughter of Colonel Simpson, U.S.A.

Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, 10th U.S. Cav., who was with the besieging forces at Port Arthur, arrived at Tokio Oct. 4, en route to Washington. He will sail on the steamship Doric for San Francisco, and has been on leave.

Comdr. Volney Chase, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chase are living in their new home at Drummond, near Washington, D.C. Drummond is part of the General Drum estate, hence it derives its name, and is fast becoming a fashionable suburb of Washington.

A daughter, Emile Tyler, was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th U.S. Inf., on Oct. 2 at Saint George's Station, Balto county, Md. The baby is a granddaughter of the late Major Frederick W. Coleman and a grand-niece of the late Gen. E. B. Tyler.

Gen. W. P. Rogers, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Rogers arrived in Washington, D.C., on the 1st instant from Minnesota, and are at present stopping temporarily at the Hamilton, but will change to and take up their residence temporarily at 1311 K street, Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, who has taken command of the Department of the East and temporarily commands the Atlantic Division, pending the arrival of Major General Wade, called at the City Hall, New York city, Sept. 30, accompanied by his four aides, to pay his respects to Mayor McClellan.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. J. C. Johnson, of Fort Warren, Mass., with little Miss Marion Johnson, is having a delightful visit with friends in Mexico and Missouri. She will spend the week of Oct. 10 at the Hotel Usona, St. Louis, while visiting the World's Fair.

The engagement has been announced in New York of Miss Virginia Osborne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborne, to Mr. Ralph Sanger, of Cambridge, Mass. Miss Osborne is a granddaughter of Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry, and has only been out one winter, when she was much admired both in New York and Washington, D.C.

Prof. Henri Marion, of the Naval Academy, has returned from a foreign tour which he made in the converted yacht Mayflower. The Navy Department propose to designate one of the professors at the Academy to take a trip abroad, to keep in line with the course of instruction practiced abroad in their departments.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Hotel, New York city, this week were the following: Capt. Jas. A. Ryan, U.S.A., Lieut. C. D. Wiun, U.S.A., Lieut. J. B. Wilson, U.S.A., Paymaster Geo. Brown, jr., U.S.N., Dr. Wm. Seaman, U.S.N., Lieut. P. H. Bruston, U.S.R.C.S., Dr. Jas. L. Beavars, U.S.A., Gen. F. S. Dodge, U.S.A., and War. Mach. W. W. Booth, U.S.N.

Mrs. Charles A. Worden, widow of Captain Worden, U.S.A., and a beloved friend of Mrs. Coolidge, was the guest of the latter last week in San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Worden has been in such deep mourning that she has not been going out at all since coming to San Francisco, but was persuaded to make an exception in Mrs. Coolidge's favor. The week was most quietly spent, the only festivity in which Mrs. Worden was present being the reunion of the 7th Infantry. She will shortly go to Redlands to visit her daughter, Mrs. William Bethell.

The home of Gen. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge on Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, Cal., was the scene of a jolly reunion recently of those members of the 7th Infantry, Colonel Coolidge's old regiment previous to his retirement, and one in which he had seen over thirty years' service. Six brigadier generals were present, all of whom had served at one time or another with the 7th. There was much to be talked over, happy days to be recalled, and old jokes to be laughed over, and time flew in the pastime of animated conversation before a game of cards was settled down to. This was forwarded with the unmistakable swing of good players and was interrupted only by the serving of a punch, whose glorious record is

as old as the flag. All the guests present were old friends of each other, as well as of their hosts, and the evening passed merrily indeed. Among those gathered together to the 7th's honor were Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, now commander of the Department of the Columbia, in whose compliment the affair was given; Mrs. Williams, Gen. C. A. Woodruff, Mrs. Woodruff, General and Mrs. Jacobs, General and Mrs. Comba, General Quinton, Major Burnett, Captain and Mrs. Richard Croxton and Captain Reed.

Brig. Gen. William S. Worth is dangerously ill with a complication of diseases at the home of his nephew, Dr. J. T. Sprague, Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y., and hopes for his recovery have been abandoned. General Worth's illness is the result of wounds he received in battle at San Juan, Cuba, in 1898, where he was shot through the body three times.

The following were among the arrivals in the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Oct. 4, 1904: Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N.; Lieut. M. H. Brown, U.S.N.; Surg. H. N. T. Harris, U.S.N.; Col. J. F. Randlett, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Willits, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. J. Lynch, U.S.A.; Major W. H. Cowles, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. E. Parker, U.S.M.C.; Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leutze and Miss Leutze; Dr. H. G. Humphreys, U.S.A.; Dr. G. L. Belknap, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. J. Ely, U.S.A., and Mrs. E. J. Ely; Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U.S.A., and Miss C. H. Tompkins; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. Jas. G. Doyle, U.S.N.; Asst. Surg. O. J. Mink, U.S.N.; Gen. Chas. Bird, U.S.A.

THE ARMY

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. George C. Burnell, now at Fort Wood, New York, will proceed to New York city, New York, and report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as signal officer of that department, relieving Col. James Allen of that duty. Colonel Allen will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty as principal assistant in his office, relieving Capt. Daniel J. Carr, who will proceed, as soon after Oct. 16, 1904, as practicable, to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., and assume command of that post. Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven is relieved from further duty in Washington, to take effect upon the completion of the duties assigned him as officer in charge of the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, and will proceed, as soon after Dec. 1, 1904, as may be practicable, to New York city, N.Y., and report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as signal officer of that department, relieving Captain Burnell of that duty. Captain Burnell will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., and assume command of that post. Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler is relieved from duty on the cableship Burnside, to take effect as soon after Nov. 1, 1904, as may be practicable, and will proceed to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Otto Becker, paymaster, will report to Col. Charles H. Heyl, I.G., president of the examining board appointed to meet at St. Louis, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month and two days, to take effect on or about Feb. 7, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Slatery, C.E. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

G.O. 153, SEPT. 16, 1904, WAR DEPT. Publishes rates of pay for communication by telegraph and cable.

G.O. 157, SEPT. 28, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Manila, of which Captain William S. Graves, 20th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 20th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of Fred H. Skow, alias Frederico de la Cruz, alleged private, Co. M, 20th Inf., who deserted in the face of the enemy and accepted a commission as captain in the enemy's forces in 1900. As already noted in the Army and Navy Journal, he was sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was revoked by President Roosevelt, who in reviewing the proceedings, said: "It appears from the plea in bar offered by the accused, that he had become separated from the military service prior to his arraignment. The plea appears to be well established, and as the court-martial was therefore without jurisdiction to try the case, the proceedings, findings, and sentence are disapproved."

G.O. 158, SEPT. 30, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT. I. Describes lands comprising an area of about two acres within the limits of the naval reservation on Sangley Point, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, set aside for the purpose of building a coal shed thereon and a wharf to extend therefrom to Canacao Bay.

II. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

As the room furnished to quartermasters serving on army transports can hardly be regarded as an adequate provision of quarters to which such officers are entitled under the regulations, such officers will hereafter be furnished their allowance of quarters in kind, when available, and when quarters are not available commutation in lieu thereof will be paid.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

G.O. 159, OCT. 1, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT. Paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 41, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, March 26, 1901, and Circular, No. 49, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, October 9, 1902, are hereby revoked.

All recruiting from military posts which involves mileage to officers, or transportation other than in Government conveyances to officers or enlisted men, or commutation of rations to enlisted men, is hereby discontinued. Recruiting in the vicinity of military posts which does not involve the expenditures indicated above may be carried on, under the direction of department commanders, whenever, in their opinion, such recruiting will give satisfactory results.

By order of the Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Genl., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 160, OCT. 7, 1904, WAR DEPT. I. Publishes price list of ordinance stores. II. General Orders 159, Sept. 28, 1904, directing the 9th Co., C.A., to proceed from Fort McKinley, Md., to Fort McKinley, Me., for station, is revoked.

CIRCULAR 44, SEPT. 28, 1904, WAR DEPT. Announces that the First National Bank of Junction City, Kas., has been discontinued as a depository for funds of U.S. disbursing officers, at its own request.

HEAVY ORDNANCE PRACTICE. G.O. 14, SEPT. 28, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION. The following analysis of the artillery practice by coast artillery companies in the division, and accompanying tables are published for the information of all concerned. By command of Major General Corbin:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff,

OFFICE OF THE ARTILLERY INSPECTOR.
SEPT. 19, 1904.

The Adjutant General, Atlantic Division.
Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith a tabulated analysis of the artillery target practice with large caliber guns and mortars of the companies of coast artillery stationed in the Division, for the target year 1903-4. In a tentative way, and with a view to developing more of a competitive spirit among the companies, an attempt has been made to arrange those which have fired the same pieces on a list according to what may be called their target efficiency. A numerical value or "figure of efficiency" based on the number of hits per gun per minute made by a company in its firing, has been used for this purpose.

It has been assumed that the difficulty of making a hit, with guns, will vary directly with the range, with the change of range and change of azimuth of the target during the firing. Accordingly two points have been allowed for each one thousand yards of range, one point for each one hundred yards of range, one point for the change of range, and one point for the change of azimuth. Since the motion of a towed target is chiefly one in azimuth, the speed or target in miles per hour has been assumed as an adequate allowance for change of azimuth.

If F represent the figure of efficiency; H, the hits per gun per minute; R, the average range of a series; ΔR , the change of range during the firing, and S, the speed of target, the expression for figure of efficiency for guns may be written as follows:

$$F = H \cdot (0.02 R + 0.01 \Delta R + S)$$

The numbers in the fifteenth column of Table A, have been obtained by substituting in this expression the proper numbers taken from Forms 31, as rendered by the company commanders.

With mortars, difficulty of hitting does not increase with range and not materially with change of range, therefore, the figures of efficiency for mortars have been obtained by simply multiplying the average hits per minute for the year by the average speed of target. These are given in order in the seventh column of Table E.

General Orders, No. 100, Headquarters of the Army, of 1903, require three series of five shots each to be fired by companies assigned to 8-inch or 12-inch guns, at short, mid, and long ranges, 3000 to 4500 yards, 4000 to 7500 yards and beyond 7500 yards, respectively.

Table A (the 17th column), gives the order of efficiency for all three series. Table B, the order for the single long range series, Table C, for the mid range series, and Table D, for the short range series. Table E, gives the order of efficiency for mortars.

It is thought that the publication of these tables with this explanation of them would be of interest to the coast artillery of the Division.

Very respectfully,
E. M. WEAVER, Major, Art. Corps,
Artillery Inspector.

[We omit the tables but give extracts therefrom showing the leading companies in the different grades of shooting.—Ed.]

The following organizations stand No. 1 in Artillery practice, with the rifles noted, and the average figures of efficiency in each case is also given: Eight-inch rifle, 12th Co., Capt. E. S. Benton, 8.30; 10-inch rifle, 13th Co., Capt. A. Starbird and Lieut. E. R. Tilton, 5.22; 12-inch rifle, 19th Co., Capt. R. P. Reeder, 5.06.

The figure of efficiency of the leading companies, according to the records of the several series was as follows: Long range: 8-inch rifle, 12th Co., Capt. E. S. Benton, 8.32; 10-inch rifle, 69th Co., Lieut. E. R. Tilton, 4.31; 12-inch rifle, Capt. R. L. Carmichael, 1.55. Mid range: 8-inch rifle, 13th Co., Capt. W. Smith, 9.71; 10-inch rifle, 13th Co., Capt. A. Starbird, 4.99; 12-inch rifle, 25th Co., Capt. W. Chamberlain, 5.37. Short range: 8-inch rifle, 12th Co., Capt. E. S. Benton, 10.87; 10-inch rifle, 13th Co., Lieut. E. R. Tilton, 10.10; 12-inch rifle, 76th Co., Capt. J. F. Howell, and 84th Co., Capt. E. L. Bennett, each 3.65.

In mortar practice the 43d Co., Capt. R. E. Wyllie, stood No. 1, with a figure of efficiency of 0.646. This was based on the average number of hits per minute in all series, multiplied by the average speed of target in all series.

G.O. 15, OCT. 1, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Pursuant to G.O. No. 106, W.D., June 16, 1904, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Atlantic Division.

H. C. CORBIN, Major General, Adj. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 16, OCT. 1, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Under the authority of Par. 193, Army Regulations, 1904, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Atlantic Division.

FREDERICK D. GRANT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 43, SEPT. 17, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major Frank F. Eastman, commissary, having reported is announced as chief commissary of the Department, relieving Capt. George W. Ruthers, commissary, of that duty. Capt. George W. Ruthers, commissary, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as assistant to the chief commissary.

G.O. 44, SEPT. 22, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The first squadron, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty in the Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, to take effect on Oct. 15. The troops will be assembled at some convenient point, to be determined by the squadron commander, and will proceed thence by marching to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Upon arrival at that station, all necessary preparations for transfer of the squadron to new station, Fort Riley, Kan., will be made in time to be in readiness for departure about Nov. 3, 1904.

G.O. 45, SEPT. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The following changes of stations of companies of the 13th Inf. will be made without delay:
Company C, from Fort Mason to Fort McDowell, Angel Island; Company I, from Fort McDowell, Angel Island, to Fort Mason.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation by water.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
S. W. DUNNING, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 27, SEPT. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The undersigned relinquishes command of this Department.

FREDERICK FUNSTON,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

G.O. 28, SEPT. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Under paragraph 213, A.R., the undersigned assumes command of the Department.

EDWARD S. GODFREY, Colonel, 9th Cav.

G.O. 17, SEPT. 25, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of Paragraph, 213, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN, Col., 24th Inf.

G.O. 30, OCT. 3, 1904, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Officers belonging to this Department granted leave of absence in orders from these headquarters, from Division Headquarters or from the War Department will, in addition to the reports required by A.R. 64, of 1904, before leaving their stations inform the Adjutant General of the Department, through proper channels, of their proposed address while on leave, and make similar report to him direct should they change their address previous to rejoining.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:
ALBERT TODD, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 31, OCT. 6, 1904, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Regimental bakery, company, mess, hospital, exchange or band funds, will under no circumstances be taken away from the post where the organization to which they pertain is stationed, except as may be necessary to pay indebtedness or for deposit in bank.

Should the officer who is custodian of any of these funds be absent from the post, on leave or otherwise, for any period over three but less than ten days, he will leave the funds with the officer acting in his place, taking memorandum receipt for same. If an officer is to be absent more than ten days he will regularly transfer the fund of which he is custodian to his successor.

For periods of absence of less than three days, funds will be so disposed of at posts as will reasonably insure their safety.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:
ALBERT TODD, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 24, SEPT. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

1. Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as signal officer of the Department.

2. Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of the department commander, and will proceed to join his company at Fort Wayne, Mich.

G.O. 25, SEPT. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Pursuant to the provisions of Par. 7, S.O. No. 184, Aug. 6, 1904, as amended by Par. 13, S.O. No. 202, Aug. 27, 1904, W.D., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Lakes.

F. D. GRANT, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 26, SEPT. 28, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

1. Pursuant to the requirements of Par. 7, S.O. No. 184, Aug. 6, 1904, W.D., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Lakes.

2. The following named officers are announced as the personal staff of the department commander:

First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp.

First Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Art. Corps, aide-de-camp.

FREDERICK FUNSTON, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 27, SEPT. 29, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

1. First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is hereby appointed inspector of small arms horses of the Department, relieving Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, paymaster.

2. First Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Art. Corps, aide-de-camp, is appointed ordnance officer and signal officer of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:
H. LIGGETT, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 28, SEPT. 11, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The 4th Cav. will stand relieved from duty in this Division on Oct. 15, 1904, and will proceed from its present stations in the Department of the Missouri to stations in the Pacific Division as follows:

Headquarters, band, and 1st Squadron, to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Second Squadron, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Third Squadron, to Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

The horses and horse equipments of the entire regiment will be left at their present stations. Private horses of officers will be assembled at Fort Riley, Kan., (the horses pertaining to the squadron at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to march to Fort Riley, Kan.), and will be shipped by car load lots to San Francisco, Cal., except those pertaining to the headquarters, and 1st Squadron, which, as directed in telegram of Sept. 6 from the War Department, will be shipped to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

G.O. 30, SEPT. 30, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The provisions of General Orders No. 26, Headquarters Northern Division, Sept. 11, 1904, relative to the movement of the 4th Cavalry to the Pacific coast, are modified as follows:

The private horses of officers of the headquarters and first squadron will be assembled by rail at Fort Riley, Kas., and thence shipped to Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

The private horses of officers of the Second and Third Squadrons will be assembled by rail at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will be shipped thence to San Francisco, Cal., whence they will be distributed to their proper posts. By command of Major General Bates.

E. J. McCLEARNAND, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 18, SEPT. 27, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

In this order General MacArthur announces the death of his valued staff officer, Major Thomas R. Adams, Art. Corps, Inspector General, U.S.A., in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 27, heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal. After giving the record of the deceased General MacArthur says:

"In his long and honorable career in the Army Major Adams was distinguished for high character, ability, and devotion to duty. A host of devoted friends, both in and out of the Service, will mourn his loss, but none can regret his untimely and tragic end, more than his companions in arms and especially his comrades of the 5th Artillery, his old regiment, with whom he served so many years, in many parts of the United States and in Porto Rico. The funeral ceremonies, with military honors, will take place at the First Congregational church, corner of Post and Mason streets, at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the 29th instant. Interment at Philadelphia, Pa."

G.O. 57, SEPT. 30, 1904, FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

The following result of the post competition for small arms held Sept. 29, 1904, is published for the information of all concerned. A score of five shots was fired at slow and rapid fire, at 200, 300 and 500 yards, making the possible score for teams 750, and individual scores 150:

SCORES OF TEAMS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Staff and N.C. staff, 5th Cav..... | 505 |
| 2. Troop I, 5th Cav..... | 495 |
| 3. Troop A, 5th Cav..... | 495 |
| 4. Troop D, 5th Cav..... | 421 |
| 5. Troop B, 5th Cav..... | 395 |

Scores of the ten highest men of the different teams:

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. 1st Lieut. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav..... | 116 |
| 2. 1st Lieut. H. B. Myers, 5th Cav..... | 114 |
| 3. Private McMillon, Troop A, 5th Cav..... | 108 |
| 4. Sergt. Major Middagh, 5th Cav..... | 108 |
| 5. Q. M. Sergt. Bem, 5th Cav..... | 105 |
| 6. Corporal Coleman, Troop A, 5th Cav..... | 105 |
| 7. 2d Lieut. C. W. Stewart, 5th Cav..... | 104 |
| 8. Corporal Roberts, Troop D, 5th Cav..... | 99 |
| 9. Blks. Helle, Troop B, 5th Cav..... | 97 |
| 10. Corporal Johnson, Troop I, 5th Cav..... | 95 |

By order of Colonel Stedman:
LEWIS FOERSTER,

First Lieut. and Squadron Adjutant, 5th Cav.

Adjutant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of making necessary preparations for compliance with Par. 14, S.O. 217, C.S., W.D. (Sept. 23, D. Mo.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. J. K. Thompson, General Staff. (Sept. 30, At. D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major W. T. Wood, I.G., is extended ten days. (Sept. 30, At. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, deputy Q.M.G., to take effect when Capt. Thomas Swobe, Q.M., reports for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M., Department of the Missouri, Omaha. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major George McK. Williamson, Q.M., to take effect upon being relieved from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M., Department of California. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Capt. Alga P. Berry, Q.M., now in San Francisco, will report to the general superintendent, Army transport service, in that city, for duty as quartermaster and acting commissary of the transport Sheridan, relieving Capt. Haldimand P. Young, quartermaster. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Major Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M., Department of the Missouri, and will report to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to duty as acting chief Q.M. of that department during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, deputy Q.M.G.

Capt. James S. Parker, Q.M., now awaiting assignment at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., is assigned to duty, under the instructions of the Q.M.G., in charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and will take station at Sheridan, Wyo., relieving Capt. Thomas Swobe, Q.M., who will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that department, vice Major Zalinski, relieved. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Capt. Adelbert Cronkrite, Q.M., is relieved from temporary duty at the general depot of the Q.M. Department, New York city, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty, temporarily, as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that department, and will also assume duty of construction of public buildings on Governors Island. Capt. Charles T. Baker, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant at the general depot, Q.M. Dept., San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Manila for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that division, in charge of quartermaster's shops, relieving Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Q.M., who will proceed to Washington, D.C.

Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M., is relieved from duty as Q.M. and acting C. of S. of the transport Kilpatrick, and at the expiration of his leave will proceed to St. Paul for duty as post Q.M., Fort Keogh. Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Q.M., is relieved from duty as Q.M. and acting C. of S. of the transport Sheridan, and will proceed to Philadelphia for assignment to duty temporarily as assistant to Major John T. Knight, Q.M., at the Schuykill Arsenal, relieving Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty as quartermaster of that post. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M., now awaiting orders at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will proceed to San Francisco and assume charge of construction work at Point Bonita and Forts Mason and Baker, Cal., with station at San Francisco, and will also report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that department, in charge of other construction work in the vicinity of San Francisco, relieving Major George McK. Williamson, Q.M., upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted him, will proceed to Chicago and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that department, relieving Major David S. Stanley, Q.M. Major Stanley upon being relieved by Major Williamson will proceed to Manila for duty as chief Q.M., Dept. of Mindanao, relieving Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Q.M. Captain Jones will take station at Portland and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at such posts in Portland Harbor as may be assigned him, relieving Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q.M., who will proceed to Manila for duty. Capt. Arthur Cranston, Q.M., is assigned to duty as Q.M. and acting commissary of subsistence on the transport Dix, vice Capt. Theodore Sternberg, retired. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 2, 1904, is granted Capt. Michael S. Murray, Cs., Fort Riley. (Sept. 26, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect immediately, is granted Major Frank F. Eastman, commissary. (Sept. 17, D. Cal.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Emil H. Steiner, having reported, will proceed to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (Sept. 16, D. Cal.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. George Ellis will proceed to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 16, D. Cal.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Percy E. Butler, now at Leavenworth, Kas., upon relinquishment of furlough Oct. 15, 1904, will report to the C.O., Fort Leavenworth, who will send him to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Louis W. Smith, who will be sent to Fort Huachuca for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

When the service of Post Comsy. Sergt. Julius Schiller are no longer required aboard the transport Kilpatrick, New York Harbor, he will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Johann W. Schauf, now at the Winchester hotel, San Francisco, upon expiration of furlough will report to the purchasing commissary, in that city, for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major William Stephenson, surg., relieved. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Major Henry C. Fisher, surg., is granted leave for twenty days, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1904. (Sept. 26, D.G.)

Contract Surg. Oscar F. Davis is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1904. (Sept. 26, D.G.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg., having reported, is assigned to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

Capt. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. William L. Keller, asst. surg., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Riley, vice Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, and 1st Lieut. Stanley G. Zinke, asst. surg., relieved. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, asst. surg., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Sept. 26, D.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1904, is granted Contract Dental Surgeon Ralph W. Waddell, Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 23, N.D.)

The following named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, to be held at St. Louis, Missouri, Oct. 10 to 15, 1904: Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton, deputy surgeon general; major Richard W. Johnson, surg.; Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, asst. surg. (Oct. 5, W. D.)

Major Frank S. Nicholson, surg., 1st Regiment, Nebraska National Guard, is authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. William L. Keller, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, and will proceed not later than Oct. 12, 1904, to Fort Leavenworth and report in person to the C.O., 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., to accompany that command to the Presidio of San Francisco. Upon com-

pletion of this duty he will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. 1st Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed not later than Nov. 1, 1904, to the Presidio of Monterey, and report in person to the C.O., 1st Squadron, 9th Cav., to accompany that command to Fort Riley, and then report to C.O. of that post for duty. 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will report to the C.O., 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., to accompany that command from the Presidio of San Francisco to Jefferson Barracks. Upon the completion of this duty he will proceed to Fort DuPont, Delaware, and report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Earl F. Greene, is relieved from further duty aboard the transport Sumner, New York Harbor, and will be sent to Fort Jay, New York, for duty. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

The C.O. Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will grant Sergt. First Class Samuel A. Weil, Hospital Corps, a furlough for two months, with permission to go to Belfast, Ireland. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Elmer J. Britton, H.C., Fort Washington, will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., to relieve Sergt. First Class Walter Blumenthal, H.C., who will report to the president of the Army Medical School, Washington, for duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Otto Becker, Paymaster, St. Louis. (Sept. 26, D. Mo.)

Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster, from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Dec. 1, 1904, to Manila, for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Major Herbert M. Lord, paymaster, from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect upon the arrival in Manila of Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Military Secretary of the Army for instructions. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 7, S.O., No. 148, W.D., June 24, 1904, as relates to Ord. Sergt. George Leffler is revoked. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O., No. 148, W.D., June 24, 1904, as relates to Ord. Sergt. Thomas B. MacSweeney is revoked. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. David E. Hawkey, now in New York city, upon expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for station. (Sept. 24, D. Tex.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1904. (Sept. 24, D. Tex.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 4, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 22, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Anton Jurich, Jr., 4th Cav., is extended five days. (Sept. 21, D. Mo.)

Par. 6, S.O., No. 157, July 6, 1904, W.D., is revoked, and 2d Lieut. James P. Barney, 4th Cav., will report in person to Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., by Par. 7, S.O., No. 157, July 6, 1904, W.D., for examination for promotion. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O., No. 219, Sept. 17, 1904, W.D., relating to Captains Robert A. Brown and Cecil Stewart, 4th Cav., is revoked. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 23, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Ola W. Bell, Q.M., 7th Cav. (Sept. 30, At. D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to commence Oct. 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Emory S. West, 7th Cav. (Oct. 1, D.E.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 5, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. John Watson, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks. (Sept. 23, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. John T. Sayles, 8th Cav., is assigned to Troop H of that regiment. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for fifteen days to take effect on or about Oct. 20, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Myron B. Bowditch, 10th Cav., Fort Washakie. (Sept. 26, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

During the absence on leave of Capt. E. P. Jervey, Jr., 10th Cav., aide-de-camp, the duties of A.Q.M. and I.S.A.P. at these headquarters will be performed by 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., aide-de-camp. (S.S.W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 7, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., Fort Riley. (Sept. 26, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, Omaha. (Sept. 21, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, will, upon return from the leave granted him, proceed from Fort Riley, Kas., to San Francisco, consequent to the change of station ordered for General Moore. (Sept. 23, D. Mo.)

Troops L and M, 11th Cav., now at Jefferson Barracks, will be sent on Oct. 15, 1904, by rail, to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where they will take station. (Sept. 23, N.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav., instructor, Department of Military Art, will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of assistant commandant. (Oct. 1, Inf. and Cav. School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. S. W. Robertson, 15th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 3, D.E.)

The headquarters, band and 2d Squadron, 15th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., on Oct. 20, 1904, and will proceed on that date to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for station. (Oct. 5, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Henry B. Farrar, A.C., recently promoted (from 1st lieutenant, A.C.), with rank from Sept. 27, 1904, is assigned to the 92d Co., C.A., and will join that company. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Arthur H. Belyea, senior grade, A.C., appointed Oct. 3, 1904, from sergeant major, junior grade, A.C., now at Jackson Barracks, is assigned to duty at that post. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harry J. Watson, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Sept. 27, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Franc Lecocq, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1904. (Sept. 27, D.G.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major C. W. Foster, A.C. (Oct. 3, D.E.)

Sick leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. J. L. Roberts, A.C. (Oct. 3, D.E.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, A.C., is further extended seven days. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps:

Capt. Earle D'A. Pearce from the 4th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. Captain Pearce will report in person to the C.O., School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction at that school. 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., from the 90th Co., C.A., to the 4th Co., C.A., as attached thereto. Lieutenant Deems will join the latter company upon the expiration of his present leave. (Sept. 3, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, will be sent to the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., reporting on arrival to the commandant, to be attached to the 54th Co., C.A. (Torpedo Depot Co.), for duty: Sergt. Horatio N. Oliver and Corpl. Henry Morel, 120th Co. (torpedo), C.A., Fort Strong, Mass. Sergt. Charles M. Tilley and Corpl. George F. Hudson, 55th Co. (torpedo), C.A., Fort Monroe, Va. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Albert C. Blunt, A.C. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Charles J. Bailey, A.C., is relieved from duty as disbursing officer, Torpedo Depot and School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., and as a member of the torpedo board. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Capt. Robert E. Callan, A.C., is relieved from duty as a student officer, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., and is appointed disbursing officer, Torpedo Depot and School of Submarine Defense, and a member of the torpedo board. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Luigi Lomia, A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. Luigi Lomia, A.C. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Sergt. Major William Borchardt, A.C., senior grade, appointed Oct. 3, 1904, from sergeant major, A.C., junior grade, now at Fort Monroe, Va., is assigned to duty at that post. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Jonas J. Rackley, A.C., senior grade, appointed Oct. 3, 1904, from sergeant major, A.C., junior grade, now at Fort Du Pont, Del., is assigned to duty at that post. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O., No. 230, Sept. 30, 1904, W.D., as transfers 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., A.C., from the 90th Co., C.A., to the 4th Co., C.A., as attached thereto, is revoked. 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., is transferred from the 90th Co. C.A., to the 103d Co. C.A. and will join the company to which transferred. 1st Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, from the 103d Co., C.A., to the 4th Co., C.A., as attached thereto. Lieutenant Arnold will join the company to which he is attached. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., aide-de-camp. (Sept. 20, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Capt. Lorenzo P. Davidson, 5th Inf., having been found by an examining board physically incapacitated for promotion, by reason of disability contracted in line of duty, will proceed to his home, to await retirement. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. F. B. Davis, 5th Inf. (Oct. 5, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf., recruiting officer. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th Inf., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Fort Niagara, N.Y., will assume charge of construction work at that post. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 6, 1904, is granted Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 8th Inf. (Oct. 6, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 8th Inf., will report in person to the Department Commander for temporary duty. (Oct. 5, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for four months, to take effect Nov. 10, 1904, is granted Lieut. Col. E. B. Robertson, 9th Inf. (Oct. 5, A.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, 11th Inf., with rank from Sept. 28, 1904, is assigned to the 10th Inf., Co. M, and will join the company to which he is assigned. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

First Lieut. William E. Persons, recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, 27th Inf., with rank from Sept. 23, 1904, is assigned to the 11th Inf., Co. I, and will join the company to which he is assigned upon the expiration of his present leave. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 20, 1904, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 11th Inf., will repair at the proper time to Washington, and report to the Chief of Staff on Oct. 17, 1904, for instructions, and then return to his proper station. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., to proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

First Lieut. Earnest M. Reeve, 15th Inf., now at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, having been reported fit for duty, will proceed to his station, Presidio of Monterey. (Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., is granted leave for twenty days, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1904. (Sept. 28, D.G.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., is further extended five days. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Oct. 21, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor, 19th Inf. (Sept. 21, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The 21st Inf. will proceed on Oct. 31, 1904, from its present station in this department to the Infantry Cantonment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station. (Sept. 28, D.D.)

The leave for twelve days granted 2d Lieut. Ben. F. Ristine, 21st Inf., is extended ten days. (Sept. 26, D.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Par. 13, S.O., No. 147, June 23, 1904, W.D., relating to

1st Lieut. William H. Noble, 23d Inf., is revoked. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., Acting Judge Advocate of the Department. (Sept. 26, D.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about Sept. 29, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp. (Sept. 21, D.T.)

Major Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 25th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, president of the Army Retiring Board at Governors Island, New York city, for examination by the board. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

First Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 30th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Crook, and will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, 8th Inf., commanding Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; Major William F. Lippitt, surg.; Major Thomas W. Griffith, 23d Inf.; Capt. José Lugo Vina, asst. surg., Porto Rico Regiment; Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Wood, Porto Rico Regiment, recorder, is appointed to meet at San Juan, Porto Rico, Monday, Oct. 17, 1904, for the purpose of preparing rules, etc., to govern the examination of approved candidates for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and to conduct the examinations of such candidates as may be authorized to appear before it. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Fla., Oct. 1, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major (junior grade) August Piaszek, A.C., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Willis R. Vance, A.C.; 2d Lieut. John M. Page, A.C. (Sept. 26, D.G.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at St. Louis, Missouri, for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail: Col. Charles H. Heyl, I.G.; Major Richard W. Johnson, surg.; Major James A. Irons, General Staff; Major Alexander M. Davis, commissary; 1st Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York city, for the examination of officers: Detail for the board—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Col. Henry O. S. Helstand, A.A.G.; Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Major John L. Phillips, surg.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., recorder. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major William P. Van Ness, retired, is relieved at his own request from duty at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., to take effect Oct. 16, 1904. (Sept. 30, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Corporal Charles Revey, 115th Co. C.A., upon his own application, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. James M. Lewis, Fort Screven, is transferred to Fort Fremont, S.C. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. Robert W. Adams, from the 8th Inf., to the 2d Inf., Co. A; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, from the 2d Inf., to the 8th Inf., Co. H; Lieutenant Adams will join the company to which he is transferred. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Lieut. T. Ogier Hutson, asst. surg., South Carolina Naval Militia, is authorized to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C. (Sept. 29, W.D.)

CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINES.

The War Department has been advised by cable from Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Philippines Division, of the following casualties in the Philippine Islands between Sept. 8 and 30, inclusive.

Deaths.

Tuberculosis.—Earnest G. Harding, Troop L, 14th Cav., Sept. 8.

Drowned, body recovered.—Thomas F. Gorman, Hospital Corps, Sept. 19.

Heart disease.—Joseph Meisel, Hospital Steward, Sept. 19.

Killed in action.—Robert W. Toler, Hospital Corps, Sept. 6.

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURFORD.—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE.—Sailed from Sitka Oct. 4.

CROOK.—At San Francisco.

DIX.—Sailed from Manila for Seattle about Sept. 8.

INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK.—At New York.

LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN.—Sailed from Manila Sept. 15 for San Francisco.

MCLELLAN.—At New York.

SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN.—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN.—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 15. To sail for Manila Nov. 1.

SUMNER.—At New York.

THOMAS.—Arrived at Manila Oct. 3.

WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Oct. 3, 1904.

Major Granger Adams, Artillery Corps, has been given the command of the 5th battalion of Field Artillery (horse) at Fort Riley. The battalion consists of the 7th and 20th Batteries, and is to be known as the horse battalion—the only horse battalion in the Army. When out in full force the battalion will consist of 320 horses. Major Adams will leave the post the first of the week and general regret is heard on all sides. On Saturday evening the officers of the post gave Major Adams a champagne supper at the club rooms. Various members of the club made speeches appropriate to the occasion, and Major Adams responded in a most happy and grateful manner.

Capt. J. E. Stephens, Artillery Corps, and Mrs. Stephens gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening to Col. H. W. Hubbell, A.C.; Major Granger Adams, A.C.; Captain Leroy S. Lyon and Mrs. Lyon. On Thursday afternoon Lieut. R. W. Collins and Mrs. Collins gave a luncheon to Major Adams, Chaplain Barton W. Perry, Mrs. Perry and Miss Grace Perry. On Saturday evening Capt. Henry J. Hatch and Mrs. Hatch entertained Major Adams and Captain and Mrs. Lyon for dinner, and on Wednesday Chaplain and Mrs. Perry gave Major Adams a luncheon.

Capt. W. F. Hase, Artillery Corps, in command of the 7th Co., C.A., and Lieut. W. P. Andruss, Artillery Corps, moved the company back from Fort Picketts, where they have been stationed for the past three months. The 9th Co. from the post took the place of the 7th Co. at Fort Picketts, with Lieut. R. W. Collins, Artillery Corps, in command.

On Friday evening a bay party was made up from the post and the navy yard for a trip on the General French. The Artillery band furnished the music for the entertainment and the dancing. Those present from the post were Captain and Mrs. Lyon, Captain and Mrs. Hatch,

Captain W. E. Cole, Capt. Charles H. Hilton, Capt. W. F. Hase, Chaplain Perry and Miss Grace Perry, Lieutenants Earle Biscoe, L. C. Crawford, Jacob M. Coward, Mrs. Turtle and Miss Dolle Turtle. Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Wright, from the navy yard, and Capt. James F. McIndoe, Engineer Corps, from New Orleans.

The commandant of the navy yard Com. T. H. Stevens, gave the officers of the yard and at Fort Barrancas a jolly trip to the Snapper banks the first of the week. The fishing was not a great success, but the trip was all that could be desired.

Capt. James F. McIndoe, Engineer Corps, from New Orleans, paid a visit to the post the last of the week and was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Leroy S. Lyon. Capt. Henry J. Hatch, in command of the 15th Co., C.A., has purchased a fine baseball outfit for the use of the company and has ordered a library of over five hundred volumes.

Lieut. R. W. Collins, Artillery Corps, who has conducted a very successful post exchange at this post for the past two years, has turned the work over to Chaplain Perry.

Lieut. J. E. Myers, A.C., returned from the World's Fair on Sunday evening. Miss Myers, from Syracuse, N.Y., is visiting her brother at his post across the bay, Fort McRee. Lieut. L. C. Crawford, A.C., left on Sunday evening for a visit at Washington, D.C., and Fort McHenry. Lieut. H. J. Watson, A.C., who has been in command of the 22d Co. for some time, started on Friday morning for a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania. Miss Delle Turtle left on Wednesday evening to continue her course in a seminary at Washington, D.C.

The men named below will constitute the post athletic team to represent Fort Barrancas at the annual athletic meet to be held at Fort McPherson: 1st Sgt. John Goblin, 22d Co.; Sergt. August Bode, 22d Co.; Sergt. Corpl. Francis Mack, 22d Co.; Mechanic Robert Dobson, 9th Co.; Privts. Herman King, 9th Co.; Watson Leverett, 9th Co.; William Seilhorn, 7th Co.; Edward McKinley, 9th Co.; Carl Lentz, 15th Co.; Carl Taylor, 20th Co.

Post Commissary Sergeant Cone and Mrs. Cone have returned from an extended visit through the North, including New York City and Washington, D.C.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 3, 1904.

It was with sincere and profound regret that the officers and ladies of the garrison heard the sad news of the sudden death of 1st Lieut. Thomas Devereux, of the Medical Corps of the Army. Lieutenant Devereux was stationed here for several months before his departure for the islands, and during that time he had won the respect and esteem of all the officers and ladies at the post. His demise was caused by an acute attack of tuberculosis.

Lieut. A. J. Lindsay left the post on Thursday morning on a month's leave, which he will spend with friends in New York. He will join his regiment in San Francisco some time in November. Capt. Herman Hall, who has been absent from the post on leave for a few days, returned on Tuesday morning.

The work of construction which has been going on for almost two years, and which has practically made Fort Snelling a new post, is still going on. Bids for the construction of a double set of captains' quarters, a double set of lieutenants' quarters, and the construction of a new powder magazine, which will complete the building operations for the present season, were opened at the Army building on Tuesday. The work to be done is divided into seven separate contracts and there were twenty-one bidders, all of St. Paul or Minneapolis firms. The bids have been referred by Captain Schofield to the Department at Washington, with the recommendation that the lowest bid in each case be accepted. The officers' quarters will be located at the upper post facing the infantry barracks. The powder magazine will be placed about a mile from the post, and near the Bloomington road. The structure will be 60x30 feet and will be built of corrugated iron and steel.

Col. J. H. Dorst, of the 3d Cavalry, Fort Assiniboine, is in the city on leave. The two batteries of field artillery left Fort Snelling for New Ulm for target practice on Friday morning. They will return in the latter part of October before the departure of the 21st Infantry for San Francisco, and will garrison the post until the arrival of the 28th Infantry. The troops are under the command of Major S. E. Allen. They expected to march about twenty-five miles a day, reaching New Ulm on Tuesday morning.

Dr. and Mrs. Barbat and their daughter, of San Francisco, were the guests of Major and Mrs. Frick during the past week. Major Frick and Dr. Barbat were classmates while pursuing their medical studies at San Francisco some years ago. Dr. Barbat left for Rochester on Sunday, while Mrs. Barbat and daughter will remain in the post until Wednesday.

Capt. Austin F. Prescott, 21st Inf., stationed at Fort Lincoln, N.D., was in St. Paul and at Fort Snelling on Tuesday. The captain was on his way to the East, where he will spend a month's leave.

Gen. W. A. Kobbé, accompanied by Mrs. Kobbé and their son, leave the first part of the week for Southern California, where they will make their home. Mrs. Kobbé has been in ill health for some time and it is thought that a change of climate will improve her physical condition.

Lieut. George D. Freeman, who has been absent from his regiment for over a year attending the military school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., returned for duty on Friday. Mrs. Freeman will join her husband at this post some time in the latter part of the month. Lieutenant Mullen, after an absence of four months, spent in Washington and Ohio, returned to Fort Snelling last week. Lieut. Chase Doster, of the 21st Inf., who has been stationed at Fort Lincoln, is on leave, visiting relatives and friends in Topeka, Kan. Post Quartermr. Sergt. Daniel H. Lynch reported on Wednesday for duty.

Mr. and Mrs. James Foley, of Bismarck, N. D., called on their friend, Lieut. W. F. Kitts, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Foley is the worshipful grand master of the Free and Accepted Masons for the State of North Dakota, the editor of the Bismarck Daily Tribune; author of Prairie Breezes and other works, and an extensive writer for Success, Life, Century, The New York Times and The New York Post.

FORT PORTER.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1904.

Miss Bessie S. Foster, daughter of Major Foster, previous to her marriage on Sept. 27 to Dr. DeWitt, U.S.A., was the honor guest at several affairs during the week preceding. Miss Bessie Plummer gave a charming luncheon for her on Thursday, the table being decorated in white tulle and golden rod. The favors were small dolls dressed as brides, and name cards with bags of rice attached. Friday evening Miss Christine Nuno gave a jolly dance in Professor Nuno's studio. Saturday evening Miss Fannie Gibson Bell gave a beautiful dinner in honor of Dr. DeWitt and Miss Foster, the table decorations being red and white. Sunday afternoon Mrs. D. D. Mitchell gave a military tea for the young people. Monday night Major and Mrs. Foster entertained after the rehearsal. Chaplain Pierce, of Fort Myers, was the guest of Major George Bell, Jr., during his stay in town. Mrs. George Bell, Jr., has been confined to her bed for the past three weeks, but is now convalescent.

Mrs. Packer, wife of Lieut. Gouverneur Packer, has returned from New Jersey. Among the guests at the English breakfast given by Mrs. Theodore S. Fassett of Linwood avenue in honor of Mrs. D. S. Alexander,

were Mrs. D. D. Mitchell, Mrs. William Auman and Mrs. Henry M. Adams, wife of Colonel Adams, U.S.A.

Captain Perry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Perry have been in town for a week's stay. Miss Margaretta Symons, daughter of Col. Thomas W. Symons, gave a luncheon at the Country Club, preceding the Gymkhana races.

Gen. Francis V. Greene gave a beautiful dinner of twenty covers at the Buffalo Club on Monday evening in honor of Lord Claude Hamilton of England. The table was decorated with American beauties.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Vasa Mohun, U.S.N., have taken apartments at the Lenox.

Mrs. Thomas W. Symons is in Washington, where she will open her house for the winter. Miss Symons is in Philadelphia, going later to Washington.

Mrs. Lewis Stone Sorley and children, and Miss Jane Merrow have given up their house and have taken apartments in town for the winter, until Captain Sorley's return from the Philippines.

Major and Mrs. Fred Foster leave soon for Fort Whipple, Arizona, where Major Foster is stationed. Everyone regrets their departure. The ladies of the post were well represented at the handsome reception given by Mrs. John Miller Horton, Regent of the Buffalo chapter of the D.A.R., in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the national organization of the D.A.R. Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Buffington, Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Fales were in attendance; also Miss Fannie G. Bell, who was charmingly gowned in white satin striped gauze, and Miss Henrietta Mitchell, who wore a Frenchy gown, a combination of pale blue and white.

Miss Fannie G. Bell gave a matinee party on Wednesday. Mrs. Townsend of New York is visiting her son, Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1, 1904.

Since the establishment of headquarters of the Department of the Gulf at the "old Leyden house," on Peachtree street, Atlanta has taken on quite a military aspect. General Barry and staff have received a warm and cordial welcome from the people here. Mrs. Barry and Miss Barry left recently for New York, from which place they will sail for Europe, where they will spend the winter, much to the regret of their many new-made friends. Before their departure they were tendered a dinner at the Piedmont Driving Club by Mr. Brooks Morgan, division passenger agent of the Southern railway.

Major and Mrs. Glassford have had visiting them their two sons, Lieutenant Glassford of the Artillery Corps, and Naval Cadet Glassford.

Misses Gertrude and Katharine Jones, daughters of Lieut. Colonel Jones, have arrived in Atlanta, and will make their home with their father at 21 Linden street. General and Mrs. Scully entertained delightfully at dinner during the past week in compliment to Col. H. B. Osgood and Capt. Preston Brown, both recent arrivals at Department Headquarters. General Scully has one of the prettiest homes in Atlanta. He and his charming wife are among the most popular members of the Army contingent. Lieut. and Mrs. Fergusson and their mother, Mrs. Kinzie, have removed from Ponce De Leon avenue, and are now located on Willow street.

Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Col. John Hamilton of the 9th Cav., is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. L. H. Putney, at 245 Ponce De Leon avenue. Capt. A. M. Edwards, Subsistence Department, who has been on duty here awaiting the arrival of Colonel Osgood, has left for the East on a month's leave.

Doctor Laura A. Edwards, mother of Captain Edwards, visited him during his stay here, and became so favorably impressed with Atlanta that she has decided to locate here permanently, and has opened an office in the Grand building. Major Edward L. Randall, retired, and his daughter, Miss Randall, are quartered at the hotel Aragon for the winter.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 26, 1904.

Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by Mrs. Funston and their two sons, left Portland Sept. 24, for Chicago, where General Funston has since assumed command of the Department of the Lakes. Mrs. Funston with the two children, arrived here Friday from Oakland, Cal., where she has been visiting her parents during the General's tour of inspection in Alaska. During their short stay at the barracks they were the guests of Major and Mrs. Evans.

Capt. and Mrs. William C. Wren, with their children and Miss Bannell, a sister of Mrs. Wren, expect to leave Saturday for San Francisco, where Captain Wren has lately been assigned to duty.

Mrs. A. S. Wheatley, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, left Wednesday for her home in the East.

Miss Gray, of Portland, is the guest of Mrs. Britton. Col. and Mrs. William F. Tucker left Saturday night for San Francisco to take the first transport leaving there for Manila.

General Williams, the new commander of the Department of the Columbia, has been in Portland for the past two days. The general made an informal visit to the post to-day, but will not assume command until tomorrow.

All the old lamp posts in the barracks have been torn down, as they were no longer needed. The electric lights have been in use for the past week. Electric fixtures have not been placed in the barracks yet, but it is expected they will be within the next two weeks.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the E. W. Bliss Co., in Brooklyn, N. Y., will be at Wellsboro, Pa., waiting orders for ten days and will then join the U.S.S. West Virginia at Newport News, Va., as executive officer. The West Virginia is sister ship to the Pennsylvania and similar to the Maryland, description of which has appeared in our columns, and will go in commission in January, 1905. Comdr. Sears is commander of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war, he having succeeded President Roosevelt in that position.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Oct. 1, 1904.

Mrs. Beck, accompanied by several ladies of this post, left for Great Falls last Sunday evening in a private car tendered by Mr. Forrest of the Great Northern. Her party was made up of Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Parkman, Mrs. Schwarzkopf, Miss Abbott and Miss Marie De Loffre, of this place, and Miss Steele, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Charles Russell, cowboy artist of Montana, left with the troops on the morning of Sept. 19 to make the practice march with them to Great Falls, where he resides.

Mrs. Andrus, wife of Major Andrus, of the 3d Cavalry, gave an informal card party last week to the temporary widows of the post. Mrs. T. A. Baldwin won the prize.

Mrs. Andrus's party was followed by a seven-handed euchre party, given by Mrs. Baldwin, at which Mrs. Day, of Portland, Ore., won first prize.

The society people of Great Falls extended many courtesies to the officers of the 24th Infantry and 3d Cavalry as well as to their wives and sweethearts, who followed them from here.

Mrs. Cowan, mother of Lieutenant Cowan, of the 24th Infantry, gave a dinner of twelve covers at the Park Hotel, Great Falls, last Monday evening. A very enjoyable hop in honor of the visiting ladies of this garrison was given Tuesday evening followed by a supper, at

which Lieut. Harold Johnson, of the 3d Cavalry, announced his engagement to Miss Whitelaw, of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Mrs. Lawton, wife of Capt. Lawton, of Governors Island, followed the troops to Great Falls and intends to go with them to Helena and will remain there until their return to this post.

The 3d battalion of the 24th Infantry left Great Falls early Friday morning for the home march. The troops of the 3d Cavalry left a few hours later for Helena, where they expect to remain until the latter part of this month.

Captain Hanna, of the 3d Cavalry, came in from Great Falls early Wednesday morning for a day's visit with his family.

Colonel Dorst made a flying visit to the post previous to his trip East with his family.

Mrs. Rice, wife of the adjutant of the 3d Cavalry, left a week ago for a protracted visit with relatives in Denver.

Mrs. Beck, accompanied by Miss De Loffre, Miss Steele and Miss Abbott, returned early yesterday morning and reports a very gay week at Great Falls. Mrs. Beck leaves to-night for Helena to attend a large dinner to be given in her honor by Mrs. Wallace, of that city, who intends leaving very shortly for St. Louis.

Mrs. F. R. Day, who has been spending some time with Mrs. Frissell, leaves Monday noon for her home in Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Baldwin has moved into a recently renovated set of quarters to make vacant the set assigned to the regimental commissary of the 3d Cavalry. Captain Barton and family are expected within a few days.

Major George H. G. Gale, of the Inspector General's Department, was in the post last week, the guest of Captain and Mrs. McDonald.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 2, 1904.

Chaplain H. Percy Silver, who has been ill many weeks with rheumatism, left for Excelsior Springs, Missouri, Sunday evening, hoping for benefit from the waters and baths.

Lieutenants Jacob Wuest and George R. Guld are coaching a picked team from the enlisted men for football. Much enthusiasm is manifest in the entire garrison, and a number of games booked for the fall season.

Lieutenants George Buckner Sharon and Homer Lewis returned the early part of the week from lengthy leaves spent in California, Nevada and Ohio.

Mrs. Ralph Stogsdall left during the week for St. Louis, Mo., where she will remain several days sight seeing at the World's Fair and visiting old friends.

Mrs. Pauline Murphy returned to the garrison with her daughter, Jean, the early part of the week after a three weeks' trip in Wyoming. Mrs. David Guld, who has been visiting in the Black Hills, has returned to Fort Crook.

Among the most popular and attractive boxes at the Omaha horse show was that of Lieut. Daniel F. Keller. Mrs. Daniel Webster and son, Daniel, of Texas, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay P. Rucker. Lieut. Charles Allen, A.D.C., to Gen. Theodore J. Wint, was a guest in the garrison Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Guld, who has been in Lincoln, Neb., for several weeks, has returned to the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Weeks. Mr. and Mrs. F. Jennings of Salt Lake City are the guests of Captain and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer. Mrs. Probert, wife of Dr. Merton Probert, has returned to the garrison with her daughter, Muriel, after a short visit in St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Oct. 5, 1904.

An interesting visit was made to Fort Warren yesterday, where Major James C. Bush is in command, aided by an able set of young officers, including Capt. Jacob C. Johnson, formerly of Fort Strong, Lieuts. Paul D. Bunker, Edward Gottlieb and others. The post shows much activity and improvement in the many new buildings, well-laid-out walks, etc.

On the U.S. battleship Maine, Monday, there was organized a branch of the Floating Christian Endeavor Society, named in honor of Carlton Jenks, who lost his life on the ill-fated Maine, in '98.

Capt. Henry W. Lyon, U.S.N., starts for his new station in Honolulu Monday, where he succeeds Rear Admiral Silas Terry. Captain and Mrs. Lyon have made many friends here, especially at Portsmouth, N.H., where he served as commandant of the navy yard.

Owing to the accident to the coaling plant at the navy yard the collier Lebanon, which arrived last Saturday, with her 1,700 tons of coal, could not unload. She proceeded to the Narragansett Bay coal depot for the purpose. Commander Tracy and Chief Engineer Parks, appointed to investigate the accident, will report on same in a few days.

The Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard has suffered from an epidemic of typhoid fever. The latest victim, Corpl. Harry Lockwood, died last week, and on same day the death is recorded of Corpl. Herbert F. Palmer, both of the U.S.M.C.

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise arrived Tuesday from its cruise in foreign parts and was inspected by Lieut. Governor Curtis Guild, Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer and other officials. A trip was made down the harbor and the boys put through the paces, showing what they had learned while away. There were ninety on duty; only one case of sickness—Cadet Ellis, who was sent home from Lisbon.

M. H. B.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Sept. 29, 1904.

Mrs. Hoyt gave a luncheon for the ladies of the 3d Battalion on Sept. 24 whose husbands were on the hike. In the evening Mrs. Lenihan had twenty of the young people in to play hearts. Miss Florence Brown and Lieutenant Green won first prizes, while Mrs. Rose Brown and Captain Bush were the proud possessors of China cats as booty prizes.

The Whist Club met at Mrs. O'Neill's Sept. 20. Compass bridge was played. The hands were so interesting it was decided to play them over again, so the club met at Mrs. Hoyt's Wednesday afternoon.

Tuesday morning a hunting party, composed of Capt. and Mrs. Bush, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Lieutenants Green, Chandler and Hay, and Messrs. Carpenter and Tucker from Valentine went to Hackberry Lake. They returned Thursday evening, Sept. 22, and tell of many exciting and interesting incidents, also much rain and very few ducks, but everyone enjoyed the trip immensely.

The 3d Battalion returned from their hike. They had a splendid march. Leaving the post they went to Sparks, then from Sand Creek to Keyapaha River, and returned by Eagle creek. There was fine hunting and fishing. The weather was delightful, and they lived off the fat of the land. Paul Mapes, aged twelve, accompanied his father, Lieutenant Mapes, on the march, and walked right along with the column. He is a clever young hunter. All were invited to spend Friday evening with Major and Mrs. Penrose and had a very pleasant time.

Captain Bush left Saturday morning for Peoria, Ill. He received word that his mother is quite ill. He has a month's leave.

A game of ball, which would be interesting: Amazon vs. Gladiators, has had to be postponed till the 1st Battalion returns from its hike. The Amazons are the young ladies of the post. A more detailed account will be given after the game.

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The following highly important circular has been
prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army
and will be promulgated by the War Department next
week: "The following instructions are published for the
guidance of all officers on duty in the Quartermaster's
Department: When transfers of quartermasters' sup-
plies are made and invoices and receipts are exchanged,
the authority for the transfer will be stated on both
the invoices and receipts, together with the cost price
of each article transferred, except those articles the
prices of which are fixed by the clothing orders each
year. In cases where complete transfers of property
occur, the general certificates showing transfer in bulk
are made directly on returns as provided in A.R. 669
of 1904, without exchange of itemized invoices and re-
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IMPROVED QUALITY OF KHAKE.

In the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept.
17, 1904, reference is made to a statement attributed to
Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the
Department of the Visayas, Philippine Islands, to the
effect that after a careful investigation he reaches the
conclusion that the khaki clothing issued to the Army
in the Philippines is too heavy, that it fades rapidly, mil-
dews easily, and is not durable, and that the Hong Kong
khaki sent to the Islands has on the other hand proven
satisfactory in all respects.

Upon inquiry of the officials of the War Department
acquainted with the quality of the clothing supplied to
the Army it is learned that the first purchases of khaki
material were made during the Spanish-American War,
and immediately thereafter, at a time when the Army
was composed of about 300,000 men. Any one familiar
with the requirements of the Army at that period is cog-
nizant of the fact that the demands were urgent. A con-
siderable quantity of the khaki first purchased, while as
good in quality as any of foreign make, was not as fast
in color as the foreign products, but was the best that
could be procured at that time, without resorting to the
expedient of clothing the Army of the United States in
a uniform of foreign make, which would be contrary to
the spirit of the law. Large quantities of khaki clothing
made of the material first procured were shipped to the
Philippines, and it is thought that much of that now on
hand there, and referred to as not equal to Hong Kong
make, is part of the original shipments intended to
clothe the large army then stationed in the Philippines.

Every effort was made by the Quartermaster's Depart-
ment to procure a fast dye, and each succeeding purchase
showed an improvement. The manufacturers have, it is
believed, now succeeded in discovering the secret of the
dye, and the standard goods now purchased is as fast in
color as the foreign material. The present standard
khaki material is of a better grade of cotton, better made
and stands all the tests, and in some cases better than
the best foreign product.

A study of the continued experiments made from the
early development of the American khaki to the present
time conclusively corroborates this statement. The ad-
visability of reducing the weight of the khaki uniform
has been under consideration for some time and even
some coats of a lighter weight have been produced. Re-
garding the mildewing of the clothing, this must be attrib-
uted to the climatic conditions. Any cotton goods packed
and stored in large quantities in the Philippines for long
periods will mildew. This applies to products of all coun-
tries.

The estimates for the Bureau of Yards and Docks have
been sent to the Secretary of the Navy, but no action has
yet been taken on them. The report of the chief of this
bureau is still in preparation. No publication will be
made of the estimates under orders from the President
for the present. It is probable none of the naval esti-
mates will become known until after election.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1904.

WEST POINT AS A GARRISON.

In the article on "The New West Point," appearing in
the Century Magazine for July, the writer refers to the
possibility of a change in the entire basis of the estab-
lishment by the enlargement of the cadet corps to a three
battalion organization. In view of this the plans of the
architect, we are told, provide for an increase in the size
of the "unitary buildings;" that is the administration
buildings, etc. We are further told that West Point is not
only a great military academy, but also an important
military post with a garrison that has been in continuous
occupation since the Revolution.

This statement seems to us to involve two serious er-
rors which might perhaps have been avoided had the
writer of this article consulted the authorities of the
Military Academy before publishing it. It was because
we feared that his article might be accepted as carrying
with it the weight of authority that we have called atten-
tion to these errors. The fundamental error is in assum-
ing that West Point is a "military post," which it is not,
in the sense in which the term is used in the Century,
never has been since the establishment of the Academy,
and is not intended to be. It is an important mili-
tary position, which is quite a different matter. The
troops there are not intended for a garrison, as appears
to be assumed, but solely as auxiliaries to the instruction
of the cadets. The Engineers take care of the engineering
material used in instruction, the Cavalry of the Cavalry
outfit and the Artillery of the battery. There is no In-
fantry, for the very sufficient reason that the only in-
fantry outfit required is cared for by the cadets them-
selves. It is because of this very serious misconception
that the architect has in his plans provided not only "for
the needs of the Academy," but "for those of the mili-
tary post as well, with a view not only to housing wor-
thily the cadets of the military school, but also showing
in connection therewith a model army post provided with
the best equipment that the resources of the twentieth
century can supply."

This proposed development of the post idea may in-
crease the importance of the post commander, but we
cannot see in what way it adds to the efficiency of the
Academy or to that of its superintendent. Quite the
contrary, for the superintendent has sufficient to attend
to as superintendent without burdening him with the ad-
ditional and wholly unnecessary duty as commander of a
large post, including Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. Is
our Army so large, or is it likely to be so large, that we
can withdraw troops from garrisons where they are need-
ed to put them on show at a post which might be left,
under present conditions, without any garrison, so far as
its military necessities are concerned?

It is the exploitation of this great garrison feature
which seems to account for the suggested demand for an
additional appropriation from Congress. If it is accorded
to, one of two things must result: Either the present
appropriation will have to be exceeded or essential fea-
tures of academy enlargement will have to be curtailed
for the benefit of what is from the educational point of
view unessential. Herein is the immediate importance of
this discussion.

Not once but thrice has Congress declared its purpose
to limit the expenditures to the appropriation. The act
approved June 28, 1902, specified that the appropriation
of \$5,500,000 was for the purpose of providing for the
cadets now authorized by law; also that complete plans
for necessary buildings and improvements must be pre-
pared and approved before expending any of the money
appropriated, and that no contracts should be entered
into providing for an expenditure in excess of the approp-
riation. The Military Academy bill of April 28, 1904,
authorized the commencement of work on the cadet bar-
acks and the reconstruction of buildings displaced by
their enlargement, "provided that the limit of cost is not
exceeded thereby." This restriction was renewed in the
act of June 28, 1904, and for the third time.

Sec. 3678, Rev. Stat., expressly prohibits, under the
severest penalties, the diversion of money appropriated
for a specific purpose to a purpose not within the strict
language of the act making the appropriation. Appropri-
ations for military posts do not belong in the Military
Academy Appropriation bill, and expenditures for pure-
ly post purposes of money appropriated for the en-
largement of the Academy would appear to go beyond the
limitations of law. All the troops the Academy bill pro-
vides for are the band, the Cavalry detachment, the Ar-
tillery detachment and the Army service detachment. If
Congress desires to increase this force and provide for it
according to the dimensions of a great Army garrison,
for the purpose of illustrating to the cadets post ad-
ministration on a large scale, it is competent to say so.
Until it does it is not within the province of the archi-
tect, or within the authority of those who control him,
to take an action in this direction.

THE LESSON JAPAN IS TEACHING US.

Our readers may recall the fact that some years ago we published a statement credited to the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale University, which was to the effect that the dominance among races was determined by relative weight of brain. This learned paleontologist added that the brain of the Caucasian was superior to that of all other races, with one exception, and that exception was the Japanese. At that time this remark attracted but little attention, as the people of Nippon were then regarded as the mere imitators of the Caucasian, the "monkeys" of the Far East, as their detractors were accustomed to call them.

Professor Marsh's cold scientific statement, made without prejudice or prepossession, has gained new significance in the light of events occurring since the death of its author, and it is an interesting speculation as to how he might enlarge upon it were he still with us. Are we threatened with the dominance of a new race, and is the star of empire, having completed its westward course around the earth, to return to the East, the ancient seat of dominion?

Another observer of the large trend of events, the late John Ericsson, has recorded the prophecy that because of the exhaustion of its stores of coal, Europe, in some period of the not distant future, will one day lose its control of commerce and manufactures and with it its position of pre-eminence in the world. The heat of the sun will then be the source of motive power and the seat of empire will be transferred to the rainless region, where the continuous intense radiant heat from which that region now suffers will become the source of unlimited and exhaustless wealth. This region is described as including the southern coast of the Mediterranean, the coast of the Gulf of Cades, Upper Egypt, the eastern and part of the western coast of the Red Sea, part of Syria, the eastern part of the countries watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, Eastern Arabia, the greatest part of Persia, the extreme western part of China, Tibet, and lastly, Mongolia. Here, as Ericsson estimated, 22,300,000 solar engines, each of one hundred horse-power, could be kept in constant operation nine hours in a day, by utilizing only the heat now wasted along the water fronts in this vast area of nine million square miles, even now the home of the major part of the world's population.

It is not necessary to wait for the realization of the dreams of Ericsson to understand the importance of this great Oriental region in the scheme of world politics. Heretofore the question has been as to how the Occidental nations should divide it among them, with Russia and England in the lead among the aspirants for imperial extension. Two new elements have now entered into the problem, one being the appearance of the United States in the East in the role of a world power, and the other the advent of Japan upon the stage of international action. These involve for us the creation of new alliances and new friendships with the accompanying danger of the development of new rivalries and new hostilities. The unmistakable tendency of events is to lessen the importance of our relations to Europe and to draw us into closer relations of friendship or hostility to Asia.

Of the new comers on the stage of Oriental activities one, Japan, is showing the world how she proposes to prepare herself to meet her new responsibilities. Her action displays an obvious want of faith in the rose water methods advocated with so much plausibility in this country by purely civilian and pseudo-philanthropic reasoners on the subject of war and the necessity of preparation for it.

Japan has learned by bitter experience that "to be weak is to be miserable," and for redemption from her dependence upon the good will or forbearance of the Occident has appealed to the samurai spirit which among all peoples and in all times has been the salt whose savor has preserved nations from degeneracy and decay. It is the development of the military virtues in Japan, and not the growth of her commerce, her manufactures or her arts, that is giving her the lead among Oriental nations and securing for her a great place in the councils of nations. It is the Japanese application of the principles of the school of Yomei, as it is called, which teaches that the matter of life or death is of trifling concern in comparison with the devotion to honor and duty which can alone make a nation truly great and lift it above the sordid calculation of material resources as the only measure of national importance. "Where wealth increases and men decay" the inevitable result will follow and, as all history shows, the chief security of a nation is in the cultivation of the military virtues of which Japan is giving us so notable a representation and which are so much condemned in this country.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN TIBET.

While the attention of the world is for the time-being naturally centered in the great military tragedy now in progress in Manchuria, another drama, bloodless, it is true, but of far-reaching importance to the political future of Asia, has recently taken place in Tibet. The mystery of Lhasa, the Forbidden City, has been penetrated by the Caucasian. The palaces of the Grand Lama have been profaned by the presence of the European, and the miraculous powers of the Buddhist pope, for which millions of Orientals revere him, have not sufficed to deter a few regiments of British troops from exposing to the eye of the invader the veiled secrets of his sacred stronghold in the mountains. What a dozen of adventurous explorers have failed to do Colonel Younghusband, of the British army, has done. They—or many of them—wanted Tibet

for Christianity. The British wanted it for political purposes, and they have won it through the skill and daring of a military expedition, which is destined to a place of distinction in the annals of British achievement. As a result of that expedition an agreement has been established whereby Tibet, while still nominally a part of the Chinese Empire, virtually passes under the suzerainty of Great Britain. Lhasa will thus become a center of British influence in Asia. A new neutral state will grow up to serve as a buffer for the northwest frontier of British India against the long-dreamed invasion of that region by Russia, and the Buddhist millions of China, Mongolia, Burmah, Manchuria and Siam will learn to think of the head of their mystic religion—more their god than their high priest—as the agent and representative of British power.

In this establishment of British domination in Tibet Russia has suffered a loss more portentous, more far-reaching, than any that has befallen her arms in the titanic struggle with Japan. It brings Great Britain into still greater intimacy with the Buddhist influences which control the Orient. It gives her a new and invaluable outpost for the commercial enterprise with which she invariably advances her political purposes wherever she gains a foothold, and finally it renders more and more difficult any invasion of her possessions in India by the one European power which has seriously dreamed of such an undertaking. In view of this far advance of British influence, General Kuropatkin's ambitious plan for a Russian invasion of India, which only the other day engaged the attention of military experts in Europe, must be held subject to revision. Colonel Younghusband's experience shows that Tibet is the most inhospitable country in the world for an invading army. Rain and snow are both frequent and heavy even in July and August. On the vast table-lands, at altitudes of fifteen thousand feet, the water in which the men sought to cook their food would not boil, and the oil in the rifles and guns of the British expedition froze, becoming a clog instead of a lubricant, the men suffered frightfully from piercing winds and the temperature is so trying that the movement of a modern army with its necessary impedimenta would be painfully and perhaps fatally slow. Nevertheless, in the ultimate political disposition of Asia, it will be of far less consequence that Japan or Russia has New-chwang, Mukden, Port Arthur or Seoul than that Great Britain holds Tibet and the sacred city of the Grand Lama.

PROSPECTIVE ARMY LEGISLATION.

While there is little likelihood of any extensive schedules of Army legislation at the coming short session of Congress, earnest efforts will undoubtedly be made to effect the enactment of various measures heretofore recommended. The paymaster general will renew his recommendation of an increased appropriation for commutation of quarters, and will also urge the adoption of an increase of pay for the promotion of marksmanship. Beyond this it is doubtful if, outside of the bills for the reorganization of the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army, which are now before Congress, any general legislation will be asked during the short session. A recommendation has been made to the Chief of Staff by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army that the Signal Corps be given its fair proportion of field officers, attention being called to the fact that of all the staff departments of the Army the Signal Corps has a smaller proportion of field officers than any other. For instance, the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments have about thirty-three per cent. of their officers above the rank of captain, and the Corps of Engineers has even a larger percentage of field officers. The Signal Corps, however, has only a little over twenty per cent. of field officers and is rightly entitled to additional officers in the grades of colonel and major. This recommendation may be given consideration before the beginning of the session of Congress and may be forwarded to Congress by the War Department as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill.

It is stated by the Chief of Staff that there is no intention of submitting to Congress this session, as originally intended, any bill of a general service nature embodying the recommendations of the chiefs of the various staff departments and corps for a reorganization of their respective departments. All the chiefs of the staff departments have submitted their recommendations to the Chief of Staff, but there is an indisposition on the part of both General Chaffee and Secretary Taft to ask Congress thus early to revise the laws pertaining to the personnel of the Staff Department with especial reference to the detail system. As time passes it is felt by those who are unprejudiced and have carefully watched the work of the detailed officers that this system will eventually make for the betterment of the Army organization.

For several days past the General Board of the Navy has had under consideration the general programme for the ships this winter. Although the deliberations have not yet reached a definite shape the trend of the discussion in the board is in the direction alluded to by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some time ago—namely, increased attention to the efficiency of individual ships. There is a growing feeling among the members of the board that while combined operations are of undoubted value in the development of a navy they must follow,

not precede, individual exercises. The announcement was made a month ago that what our ships needed, first of all, was to learn the possibilities of each. Officers are now in favor of giving each new ship greater opportunity, to let the officers and men know their ship, become thoroughly familiar with its workings, and then develop its tactical qualities. After several months of individual practice, each ship off by itself, solving its own problems, learning by its own work what it can do, the ships might advantageously come together in squadrons and for another month or more develop the efficiency of a tactical unit. When the vessels have been thoroughly through this ship and squadron practice real benefit can be derived from fleet maneuvers. Were an annual programme along this line to be adopted, it is pointed out that time could easily be obtained for target practice. One squadron at a time could be detached for target practice, in the meantime the remaining squadrons executing their respective drills. Secretary Morton intends to send a captain to the command of a battleship, not that the captain may have a command, but that the ship may have a commander. The same rule is to be applied to commands of squadrons, so far as practicable. The officer who has a full cruise in this grade to serve will, as a general rule, be given preference over the officer who has only a few months in which to fly his flag before he goes on the retired list.

In his admirable address before the Peace Congress at Boston, which we quote from elsewhere, our Secretary of State, John Hay, told that distinguished body of gentlemen that we have had "a greater relative immunity from war than any of our neighbors." This is hardly correct. Since the Napoleonic wars, ending in 1815, we have put more men into battle, have had more men killed and wounded in battle, and, with the exception of Turkey, Spain, Italy, Russia and France, have had more years disturbed by war than any European state. We have had eight years of war since 1815; England only seven, including the Boer war. Prussia has had five years of war in this period of eighty-nine years, and the other states composing the German Empire five; Austria eight; Portugal, Denmark and the Netherlands each four, and Sweden none. Turkey has been at war twenty-five years since 1815; Spain, seventeen years; Italy fifteen years; Russia fourteen, and France eleven. This does not take account of wars with Asiatics or Africans, which have their counterpart in our long succession of wars with the Indians, also omitted. It will be observed that the militant State of Germany has had since 1849 but two brief wars; one the war with Austria and its allies, lasting but a few months, and the other, the war with France, covering part of two years. Meanwhile we have had six years of war, not including that aftermath of the Spanish war, the not inconsiderable war in the Philippines, nor the war in China. If there is anything the people of this country need it is to be brought face to face with stern facts concerning war which history records not less impressively in our case than in that of other nations of the present time, as well as of the past.

There has been so much space-killing matter written recently about the so-called "new uniform order" that it seems to us that some explanation is due to officers of the Army and others interested in this matter as to exactly what this order will consist of when it finally comes out of the hands of the First Division of the General Staff. As a matter of fact there will be absolutely nothing new in this order with the possible exception of such minor details as the adoption of caps for the shoes of officers so that they will conform with the recently authorized shoes for enlisted men. The order will also contain the few detailed amendments made to the uniform order of about two years ago, all of which, practically, have been published from time to time in these columns as they were made. The olive-drab fatigue cap will appear in the order as will also the new style of chevrons, etc., which have on various occasions been explained. The order will also provide for the General Staff officers, the black braid around the sleeves of the coat, the silver star with coat-of-arms' emblem and such matters. The impression sought to be conveyed, that the order will make sweeping changes in parts of the uniform for either officers or enlisted men, does not accord with the facts. All this loose talk about uniform orders and changes serves only to give an erroneous impression and to disturb unnecessarily both officers and enlisted men.

Are some of our recruiting officers, or the National Guard organizations, enlisting women? This is the question that officers of the Regular Service stationed at the War Department are now asking themselves after looking at the Officers' Register of the War Department this week. Under date of Sept. 26 the following appears on the officers' register book: "(Miss) Stober, private, Brooklyn, N.Y." Just what this means and who the lady was who signed herself in this manner the authorities at the War Department are at a loss to know. It is possible that an investigation will be instituted to ascertain who this military caller is. It is regretted that she did not report to the Chief of Staff or explain in the book what her duty was in Washington as is customary. Possibly Miss Stober only intended to intimate that she desired to have a private interview with the Secretary of War or the Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the U.S.A., in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, makes an earnest plea for the enactment of a bill which proposes to give the Medical Department of the Army like advantages in the way of promotion with the Medical Department of the Navy, in order that the former may obtain an equally desirable class of young officers, and thereby maintain the standard of medical education for the military service. The increase desired affords approximately the same proportion in each grade as is now enjoyed in the Navy, which is considerably less than that enjoyed by the Medical Corps of the Army for many years prior to 1901.

The substitution of regular medical officers for contract surgeons is absolutely necessary for efficiency.

An outline is given of the plan approved by the Secretary of War, July 1, 1904, by which all candidates for commission in the Medical Corps may receive instruction as contract surgeons after examination, and by which the final recommendations for commissions shall be contingent upon their successfully passing the examination of the Army Medical School. Statistics are given to show that a large amount of valuable work is being done by the contract dental surgeons of the Army, but it is held that the figures also indicate that sufficient care is not exercised in the selection of recruits.

The total loss of the Hospital Corps during the year was about 1,277 men and the enlistments only 519, the additional number required being obtained by transfer from the line. These fluctuations in enlistments are seemingly due to a variety of causes, which, however, are not of a permanent nature. The report speaks in high terms of the Army Nurse Corps, and recommends that a more generous provision be made for the subsistence of the nurses, and some inducement to remain in the corps offered the older and most highly efficient nurses.

During the year modern hospitals were built at Forts Greble, Rosecrans, Des Moines, Lincoln, Baker, Worden, and Casey.

Plans and specifications have been prepared for new hospitals at Forts Mott, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Forts Bliss, Fremont, McDowell, Cal.; Totten, N.Y., and a hospital for recruits and casuals at Angel Island; also for additions to the hospitals at Chicomanga Park, Ga., Forts Ethan Allen, Meade, Robinson, Wadsworth, Slocum, Myer, Monroe, Washington and McKinley, and for a dead house for the hospital at Fort Snelling; also for a guardhouse for the Army general hospital, Presidio. Some of these structures are now in course of erection and proposals are being invited for others. Owing to the limitation fixed by section 1136 of the Revised Statutes, it was found impossible to erect modern hospitals at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., or Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Speaking of the valuable experience gained by medical officers during the joint maneuvers of 1903, General O'Reilly says: "During the fire of heavy guns two lessons were learned: First, that it will be impossible during an actual engagement to render any medical or surgical assistance on the parapet where all consideration must be sacrificed to efficient service to the guns. Wounded men will be in the way of the cannoners and must be removed without delay. Litters can not be used because they will collide with the swiftly moving projectile trucks and ammunition hoists. A casemate room should be set aside for first-aid work. It should be connected by telephone with all parts of the battery. A detail of the hospital corps should be stationed in this room ready to run at call to any part of the battery and remove the wounded without ceremony, without delay and most of all without interfering with the movements of the cannoners. Second, casemates can only be used for application of primary dressing and for the most imperative operations. A chief surgeon should be detailed with the same powers as a division surgeon to the maneuver ground sufficiently early so that he may give his opinion on all the sanitary questions in connection with the camps and may formulate a scheme for the participation of the medical and hospital corps personnel to the best advantage."

During the year 32,213 applicants for enlistment were examined: White, 30,634; colored, 1,271; Filipinos, 308. Of these 20,089 were accepted: White, 18,991; colored, 809; Filipino, 289. The ratio of those accepted per thousand examined was 623.63 for the total; 619.93 for whites; 636.50 for the colored; 938.31 for Filipinos. In 1902 736 Filipinos were examined, of whom all but twenty were accepted.

In the course of the year under review more than one-fifth of the total number of discharges for disability were for causes existing prior to enlistment. This can not be regarded as a good showing. "It is true," says the Surgeon General, "that with the most rigid examination some physically unfit men will be accepted. It is not believed, however, that one-third of the recruits who were afterwards discharged for disability during the year should have been passed physically. As far as known, it has been impossible to hold anyone responsible in a single case for the expenses incurred, and at a conservative estimate the Government has paid all the costs connected with the enlistment of over 200 men which would not have been incurred, or which could have been fixed on responsible officers, if medical officers of the Army had been available for the examination of recruits."

The admission rate per thousand of strength of the whole Army for disease and injury during the last calendar year shows an improvement over that of 1902, the rates being 1,451.13 and 1,716.51, respectively. This shows the gradual improvement in the condition of the troops. Notwithstanding the fact that a mean strength of 25,379 troops were on foreign service during the year, discharges for disability numbered but 1,582, equivalent to a rate of 23.39 per thousand men, while only 629 deaths are recorded, equal to a rate of 9.30 per thousand, as compared with 23.32 and 15.49, the corresponding rates for the previous year. While the rate of discharge for disability remained as high as last year the death rate shows a decided improvement, being slightly more than half the rate of 1902. This is in part attributable to the comparatively small number of cases of cholera in the Philippines.

The number of cases and rates per thousand of mean strength for disease in the Army reported in the calendar year 1903, were as follows: Admissions, 83,096, rate, 1,228.45; discharges for disability, 1,462, rate, 21.61; deaths, 475, rate, 7.02. Those for external causes: Admissions, 15,063, rate, 222.68; discharges for disability, 120, rate, 1.77; deaths, 154, rate 2.28.

The admission rate in the United States per thousand for disease and injury was 1,206.89 and death rate 5.94, compared with 1,343.77 and 7.83 in 1902. These rates compare most favorably with those of 1901 and 1902. The rates in the Pacific Islands and China were 1,879.54 per thousand men, of which 53 were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, 375 died, giving rates of

2.23 and 15.74, respectively, per thousand of mean strength. These rates are less than the low figures of 1901, and a vast improvement over the exceptionally high rates of last year. For every thousand men on foreign duty 1,701.28 were admitted for disease, 12.55 per thousand of which terminated fatally. For external causes only 178.27 out of every thousand were entered on sick report and the small rate of 3.19 per thousand ended in death. In Cuba and Porto Rico the rate was 1,527.23 per thousand, with rates of discharge for disability and death of 19.86 and 1.92, respectively. These figures show a most satisfactory condition from a health standpoint and demonstrate clearly the results of earnest efforts on the part of those in charge of sanitary affairs affecting the health of the troops. The rate of admission from disease was 1,241.51, of discharge 19.22, and of death 1.28 per thousand men serving in Cuba and Porto Rico, while the corresponding rates for injuries were 250.72, 0.64, and 0.64 per thousand.

From an average strength of 19,029 American troops in the Philippine Islands, 1,074 were invalided home during the year, thus giving an invaliding rate of 56.44 per thousand mean strength. There were 271 deaths among American troops in the Philippines, so that the losses by death and invaliding amounted to 70.67 per thousand mean strength.

During the year there were eleven cases of scarlet fever among the enlisted men of the Army, all in the United States, none fatal, and six cases of yellow fever, all in the United States, none fatal.

There were thirty-nine cases of small-pox, six of them fatal, a large decrease of measles and mumps and an increase of influenza. There were twenty-six cases of diphtheria, all in the United States, with no death or discharge, 13,606 cases of malarial fevers, with thirty-four deaths and five discharges. Of typhoid fever there were 348 cases and thirty deaths. The United States garrison in Pekin, China, with 145 men, had eleven cases of typhoid, one of them resulting fatally. In the whole Army during the year there were 263 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, resulting in thirty-six deaths and 189 discharges. The case of leprosy in an enlisted man, noted in the Surgeon General's last annual report, is still under treatment, the results obtained being decidedly favorable, and a permanent cure is at least a possibility. There were 636 cases of beri-beri during the year, twenty-five of them fatal. There was a slight increase in venereal diseases as compared with the preceding year, and a total of four deaths from such causes was reported for the Army. There were 149 cases of Asiatic cholera, all in the Philippines, of which white troops reported 105 cases and sixty-eight deaths. A slight decrease in the number of admissions for alcoholism in 1903 is noted over the calendar year 1902, but the rate remains slightly higher. From the whole Army 1,670 cases, equivalent to 24.69 per thousand of strength, were admitted, resulting in twelve discharges for disability and twelve deaths. The corresponding data for the previous year were 1,830 admissions, equivalent to 22.65 per thousand of strength, with seven discharges and twenty-four deaths, equal to 0.09 and 0.30 per thousand, respectively. A large reduction in the cases of insanity occurred in the Army during 1903, there being only seventy-two original admissions for the calendar year, equivalent to the low rate of 1.06 per thousand of strength.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Among the important work thus far done by the General Staff of the Army is the preparation of the reference book for officers and men in the Army entitled "The Field Service Regulations of the United States Army." This book has just been completed by the First Division of the General Staff and has received the approval of the Chief of Staff. The proof is now being corrected and the new publication is to be distributed to the Army soon. In view of the great interest taken in this new book and the importance with which it is regarded by the Chief of Staff and the officials at the War Department, generally, we give herewith the full table of contents as follows:

Article I—Organization.—Land forces of the United States, units of organization, commanders and staff, engineers, bases and lines of communication, details of organization, details of staff organization.

Article II—Orders.—General principles, composition of orders, the issue and transmission of orders, messages, reports, sketches and war diaries.

Article III—Information and reconnaissance.—General principles, independent cavalry, divisional cavalry, patrols, contact troops, reconnaissances in force, balloon reconnaissances, transmission of information, connecting posts; spies, information from prisoners, deserters, civilians, and newspapers.

Article IV—Protection.—General principles, advance guards. Objects: strength and composition, distance from main body, distribution, the commander of the advance guard, the commander of the vanguard, halts, advance guard during a retreat, miscellaneous provisions; flank guards. Rear guards: strength and composition, distance, formation, action of a rear guard, rear guard of an advancing force. Outposts: general principles, strength and composition of outposts, outpost positions, distribution of outpost troops, establishing the outposts, outposts at night, the reserve, the supports, the pickets, Cossack posts and sentry squads, the sentinels, detached posts, examining posts, relieving the outpost, outpost patrols, cavalry outposts, outpost cavalry for mixed commands.

Article V—Marches.—General principles, elements composing columns, order of march, formation of columns, preparation for a march, the start, the rate and length of marches, road spaces, details of a march, special regulations: (a) ordinary marches, (b) marches in campaign, (c) marches into action, (d) forced marches, (e) night marches, (f) practice marches, (g) crossing of bridges, fords, swamps, and frozen bodies of water; (h) crossing of streams on ferries.

Article VI—Combat.—General considerations, characteristics of the different arms, fire, the bayonet, advantages of the defensive, advantages of the offensive, summary. The attack of a position: the plan of attack, the preparatory stage, the decisive action, the pursuit, repulse. The defensive of a position: general principles, the position, the plan of defense, action in defense. Night operations: general principles, effect of the weather, the time for attack, the different arms at night, preliminary arrangements, the formation and conduct of troops in a night attack.

Article VII—Ammunition supply.—For Infantry, for Artillery.

Article VIII—Subsistence.—The field ration, the travel ration, the emergency ration, modification of the ration and extra issues, rations carried by a command, methods of subsisting, subsistence during movements of concentration, fresh beef in the field, fuel and forage, issues.

Article IX—Transportation.—(a) wagon trains, ammunition columns, and supply columns; wagon trains, ammunition columns, supply columns, reserve supply columns; (b) transportation by rail; loading, entraining of troops, inspection and assignment of passenger cars, conduct of the troops, detraining and unloading; (c) transportation by water: general provisions, preliminary

arrangements, embarkation, duties on board, general regulations, commanding officer, police officer, mess officer, routine on board, guard, officer of the day, officer of the guard, sentinels, fire, disembarkation; transportation of animals at sea; embarkation, care of animals on board, disembarkation; (d) convoys: convoys of wagons, organization, march of convoy, camping, the advance cavalry, the advance guard, the main body, flank guards, rear guards; defense of the convoy, attack of a convoy, convoys by rail, convoys of prisoners, convoys by water.

Article X—Shelter.—General considerations, shelter before beginning operations, shelter during operations; camps: selection of site, form of camp, going into camp, camp duties, water supply, kitchens, ovens, latrines, bivouacs.

Article XI—Medical and sanitary service.—Personnel, organization, duties in general, special details, guards, transportation and supplies, direction of service, service in camp, service on the march, service during and after a battle, miscellaneous, the Geneva Convention and the Hague Peace conference.

Article XII—Instructions for government of armies of the United States in time of war.—Sec. I: Military government, military instruction, military necessity, hostilities. Sec. II: Public property, private property, punishment of crimes. Sec. III: Prisoners of war, deserters, hostages. Sec. IV: Partisans, guerrillas, war rebels. Sec. V: Safe conduct, spies, war traitors, guides. Sec. VI: Exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, flags of protection. Sec. VII: The parole. Sec. VIII: Armistice, capitulation. Sec. IX: Insurrection, civil war, rebellion.

A WOMAN ON THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly grant me space in which to felicitate "An Army Woman" upon her excellent communication in your last issue, in which she directs attention to the real causes of the numerous instances of financial difficulty among officers of our Army?

Army women, taken as a whole, do not generally receive the credit due them for self-sacrifice—I might almost say self-effacement—in the interest of their husbands; and it does seem "the last straw," to say, as General Corbin does, as at least by implication, that the cases of duplication of pay accounts, etc., prevalent in the Army of late are, in any sense, due to the fact that the officers are married. There are, of course, in the Army, as well as out of it, some extravagant and careless women—I might add also men—but the average Army woman certainly does her share to "make accounts balance at the end of the year," depriving herself of many an innocent amusement or luxury cheerfully and gladly, in order to achieve the desired end.

A monthly pay of \$116 is sufficient to marry on, barring foolish and unnecessary expense forced upon an officer by "the powers that be," if both parties "pull fair"; in other words, if the husband is willing to practice self-sacrifice, in the matter chiefly of the "wine and poker" (I'm afraid the "women" feature, too, in some cases), and not leave the wife to struggle alone to make things "come out even."

I agree with your correspondent that the chief causes of financial difficulties among officers are, first, the pernicious custom of granting commissions indiscriminately to men who are utterly unfitted to be officers, merely because they have a "pull." Most of these men go into the Army, not from any love for a military career, but because they, for one cause or another, cannot make a living outside; lacking enthusiasm, or love for their profession, they "dead beat" the duties, but their pay comes in regularly at the end of the month, and it's the old story of "easy come, easy go;" the pay goes, the officer gets in debt, duplicates pay account, court martial, and one more scandal in the Army. The second cause, and the one which covers, I think, most of the few cases of downfall among the better class of officers, is the endless and unnecessary expense forced upon officers by the saddling upon them of new uniforms when but two, or at most three, are needed, not to mention this continual "backing and filling" as to just what the "uniform" (Heaven save the mark!) is any way.

One thing more before I finish: it is announced that "something will undoubtedly be done in regard to reducing the number of uniforms, but that it is unlikely that any change will be made under a year." Can anyone see the use of that? If a reduction is made at once it will naturally be a hardship to those officers who have already bought in accordance with the last order; but it will at least prevent as many more from buying now, only to have another change at the end of a year. Because one great mistake has been made, is it going to better affairs to order that mistake continued for another year and then rectify it?

Let General Corbin think well in these things before deciding that "marriage" is the root of all (financial) evil.

ANOTHER ARMY WOMAN.

JAPANESE RULES GOVERNING SIEGES.

One result of the stubborn defense of Port Arthur by the Russians is the revision by the General Staff of the Japanese army, of the military rules governing siege operations. These rules are partly approved by the Militär-Wochenblatt, the organ of the German General Staff, and as printed in translated form by the Literary Digest, are as follows:

"The chief task in the siege of a fortress consists in effecting a continuous, rigid investment, in order that thereby the fortified place may be constrained to yield either through hunger or bombardment.

"A long-continued bombardment must precede the decisive assault.

"The cavalry must prepare the way. These forces must, according to the strength of the enemy's fire, be pushed forward as near to the fortified place as possible.

"The whole length of the line of investment is to be divided into sections. These will be assigned among the troops. Strong bodies of infantry (a third of the whole) must be pushed forward. * * * For the protection of the outpost companies against the enemy's fire, trenches must usually be made, to be provided with shields against artillery fire.

"In general, the attacking forces must arrange special positions, fortify suitable spots and the like, in order to cover their strength and assure themselves against sorties.

"With the passage of time, the investment becomes more and more rigid. Of very special importance are the matters of security and guard-duty, to the end that the besieged place may be permanently cut off. Especial attention must be given to the entrances to the fortification, in front of which especially strong detachments must be placed.

"The order for the commencement of the assault proper

must proceed from the commander-in-chief, and only then in case it has been correctly ascertained that the enemy's supply of provisions is exhausted and when every preparation for the assault is fully made.

"With the appearance of twilight, the line of outposts must be doubled and patrols sent forward.

"During an investment, siege batteries must be erected on commanding points.

"During an assault the infantry are to go ahead in front, but later, when the enemy makes a sortie from the fortified place, the cavalry must come up, supported by the infantry and the artillery."

The German comment on these rules is that "they show that the Japanese do not intend to rush senselessly and unprepared with their assaulting columns upon a fortress."

PUBLIC HORSES FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A mounted officer receives a few dollars per month more than an unmounted officer of like grade. Why? Wear and tear of clothing, extra supply of same and compensation to man for looking after horses and equipment.

No mounted officer believes he can purchase and replace at more or less regular intervals the two animals costing at least \$300; equipment valued at about \$60; extra clothing costing \$25 per year, out of these few dollars, not to mention \$5 a month for pay of a striker to look after same.

Few mounted officers keep the two horses required, or supposedly required, by regulations. Some of them keep but one (inferior one too), while the majority are without a mount at all, but beg or borrow any kind of an old "screw" and scraped up equipments on which to make an appearance when turned out mounted. This is as true of the Cavalry as it is of the Infantry and Staff Corps, except that the former can take without asking.

All Artillery officers, below the grade of major, are allowed public mounts. Why not all mounted officers, as suggested by General Corbin? In the Light Artillery the officers change so frequently that it is considered a hardship to compel them to purchase a horse or two, and properly too, but the same consideration should hold as well if applied to regimental and battalion adjutants and quartermasters of Infantry, "only more so."

The fact of the matter is the system of mounting mounted officers appears to be wrong. Every mounted officer should be furnished with a suitable mount or mounts by the War Department. To be a good rider one must be in constant practice; if he has nothing to ride he cannot have this practice, and to have something to ride, as now provided for, the mount must be, at least, as good as the average public horse, which it is not. Not more than half the mounted officers have now in their possession an animal that is fit for field work, if the other half have them they are saved and coddled or used for pleasures, while they use, where they can, a public animal for official work.

Each mounted officer serving with his organization, or on detached service where a mount is necessary, should be furnished with one or more horses, also the regulation equipment in full for such horse or horses. This would be to the advantage of the Service. They would not appear at a disadvantage, as now, bumping around on some broken down old "plug" of which they have no control and on which they have no seat, but happy in the thought that they are putting up an uncalled bluff, and that they are mounted officially.

The few dollars extra pay given mounted officers would still go to purchasing extra clothing for their saddle work and for compensation to a man for looking after their equipments. The majority of Cavalry officers have no private mounts. The Field Artillery officers are mounted on public animals, few majors excepted, while it is doubtful if one-sixth of the Infantry staff, Staff Corps and general officers have any mounts at all, and they never have had.

HINTS FOR WOMEN GOING TO GUAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly grant space in your paper for a list of practical items for use among the families of our naval officers ordered to the island of Guam? I have lived on the island for a year and thoroughly tested its resources and likewise the tropical effect upon personal belongings. The list is written for women from a feminine point of view and should be of some assistance to any sister in the Navy to whom this communication is addressed. This list is intended to cover the needs for one year in the tropics as experienced by "one who knows."

Wearing apparel: Two pairs white canvas shoes, plenty of shoe laces, two pairs of new corsets and laces, one dozen white thin hose, and the same number in black, if black shoes are used. Leather is warned against, as, unless left greased with vaseline, it soon molds. Hose supporters of strongest elastic, three kimono sacques of thin, white material; one-half dozen white aprons, one dozen each of good underwear made as simply as possible; no silk dresses, no lined dresses, no hats and no gloves; one rain coat, long and durable; as many white shirt waists and short duck skirts as you can afford, and two or three pretty white evening frocks; plenty of lawn ties or stocks, no wraps beyond a white pique coat or silk shawl; color of any kind to be avoided on account of the extreme glare and consequent fading; white ribbon and sashes are appropriate.

The natives wash one's clothes in the river on the stones with corn cobs, hence the absence of lace or fine materials is recommended. The laundry work will be found excellent and warranted to last one year.

A gross of hair-pins, one-half dozen sets of side-combs, etc.; two hair brushes and two combs: two or three tooth brushes. The last are procurable from the marine canteen on the island, but it's safer to be supplied. Tooth powder and soaps of all kinds. We supplied starch and washing soap to our laundress. Plenty of toilet powder, if you are in the habit of using it; and you can procure talcum on the island. The latter is essential on account of prickly heat. Two dozen face towels, one-half dozen crash bathmats, two pair Turkish slippers.

Plenty of pens, some pen-holders, and ink if you are particular; two good hammers, one large, one small; nails, screw hooks and picture hooks, two hammocks, mosquito netting sufficient to cover large bed, green paper muslin, about ten yards to screen windows from the outside glare. Leave pin cushions and sachet bags at home, as well as any valuable books, as the insect life there destroys such articles. In place of a pin cushion a large one of emery is highly recommended—one capable of hold-

ing hat-pins, needles and pins, as the rust is inevitable during the rainy season.

Two lamps, wicks and extra chimneys; two or three candle sticks and as many pounds of candles as you can afford; one shoe bag, dusters and duster bags, folding screen, good writing paper and pads, paper-covered books of all kinds, old and new; subscriptions to the popular magazines from home almost a necessity.

Remedies.—Talcum powder, witch hazel, vaseline, brandy, whiskey, moth-balls, blackberry brandy and any other pet remedy you may have. All illness is well cared for in Guam, and emergencies met with proficient medical aid. There is a United States naval hospital on the island with competent working corps.

Two most important items are your own bicycle with an extra set of tires, and your own camera with plenty of films. You can have pictures developed in Guam, but it is better to send the films home for printing. It is almost impossible to keep good paper in the tropics, and the pictures soon fade. If there are any questions to be answered regarding the comforts and needs of living on the island I will be very glad to answer them.

EMILY HALSEY SUYDAM,

129 De Hart Place, Elizabeth, N.J.

ATTEMPTS TO WRECK THE CONNECTICUT.

A highly interesting report was received by the Navy Department this week from Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, regarding the malicious attempts which have recently been made by some person or persons unknown to wreck the battleship Connecticut being built at this navy yard. Admiral Rodgers forwards the report of Naval Constructor Baxter, who has charge of the construction of the ship, which gives in detail an account of the various attempts made to ruin the hull of the Connecticut. An attempt was made on the part of the authorities to prevent the facts in the case being made public, in the hope that by working in secret detectives might be able to discover the miscreants. The report of Admiral Rodgers follows: "I have the honor to report the following facts in connection with the construction of the United States steamer Connecticut:

"As reported in the naval constructor's letter of April 1, 1904, there were discovered on March 31, in compartment B-87, two rivets in frame 58½, connecting the forward frame angle to the keel plate, whose heads had been chipped off, holes drilled completely through them and the rivets forced down into the keel block beneath by heavy pressure, one being on the port side and driven about one-half inch into the block, and one on the starboard side and driven about one inch into the block. Attention is invited in the naval constructor's report, above referred to, to the fact that excellent workmanship was displayed in drilling through these rivets, and excellent judgment was shown in determining the place to destroy them by cutting out these rivets over the keel blocks, where there would have been no leakage from the outside of the ship while the compartment was under test pressure.

"On September 14, while the diver was sweeping the underwater portion of the ways on the Connecticut there was found a bolt about 1 3/8 inches in diameter, which was located about mid-width of the starboard underwater way and about half way between the intersection of the ways with low water and the end. This bolt was driven into the ways and projected up about six inches, making an obstruction which would have caused serious injury during the launch and might have entirely prevented it.

"These ways had previously been inspected by the diver, at which time no such bolt was found. Following the discovery of this bolt the naval constructor, as authorized by the commandant, stationed additional shipkeepers during the day, and at night stationed four armed shipkeepers around the ways, and made provision for having light under and around the Connecticut at all times, and officers of this department were constantly on duty in this connection day and night and made periodical inspections between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and never less than three times each night.

"On Wednesday, the 28th of September, the quartermaster shipfitter in charge of the Connecticut, the quartermaster riveter and the leadingman riveter in charge of testing gang, made a thorough and complete inspection of each watertight compartment on the vessel, and after these compartments were inspected the manhole cover was closed down and fastened. The result of these inspections was reported and everything was at that time secure and in good condition. After the launch on the 29th it was found that compartment B-88 (the port after boiler room reserve feed tank) was making water. The pumps were started and the water was kept under control. It was finally decided to permit the compartment to be entirely full, close all air pipes and drain valves, and let the compartment remain full during the night of the 29th. This was accordingly done, and the compartment was inspected after it was full, and the inner bottom and bounding frames and longitudinals were seen to be absolutely tight, and no damage resulted to the ship.

"On the morning of the 30th of September the pump was started, the compartment was pumped down and the quartermaster riveter went into the compartment when the water was about five inches of the bottom and discovered that a three-quarter inch hole had been drilled through the outside shell plate between frames sixty-one and sixty-two, outboard of the third watertight longitudinal and about three inches from the edge of the shell lap. The location chosen for drilling this hole was over the packing on the sliding ways, where it would have been impossible to detect its presence from the outside. The location of the hole for working purposes being absolutely useless, indicates that it was done maliciously. An examination of the compartment and hole by Assistant Naval Constructor Robinson of this department indicates that the hole was drilled from the inside. This hole has been safely plugged and the manhole cover fastened down and can safely remain in this condition until such time as the vessel is put in dock.

"The official records of this department show that compartment B-88 was tested on the 24th of March at a water pressure head of 27 feet 4 1/2 inches, and was absolutely tight. This was done in the presence of an officer of this department. The outside plating in wake of the entire cradle was also carefully inspected before the cradle was built in place and was then in perfect condition.

"In view of these malicious acts, which involved danger to the ship and possible loss of life of the men

employed thereon, it is respectfully recommended that the ship be brightly illuminated both day and night; that special watchmen of mechanical ability be employed, and that all employees on the ship be informed of these malicious acts, in order that each one of them may feel that it is his duty to guard against their recurrence.

"Very respectfully,

"(Signed) WILLIAM J. BAXTER, Naval Constr."

Admiral Rodgers indorsed this report as follows:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Bureau of Construction for the information of the Secretary of the Navy Department.

"The recommendations of the naval constructor in the matter have been approved and are being carried out. Further precautions are being taken to guard the ship at night, and she is cleared of all workmen during the noon hour. A liberal number of special watchmen should be kept on watch with this ship constantly."

Chief Naval Constructor Capps indorsed the report as follows:

"Respectfully referred to the Department.

"The accompanying statement details briefly the salient facts connected with the various attempts to damage the U.S.S. Connecticut, and the precautions taken by the commandant and the naval constructor have already been approved by the Department upon verbal recommendation of this bureau.

"The facts in this matter are undisputed. The perpetrators of these criminal acts are as yet unknown. The bureau has no doubt, however, that the patriotic sentiment of the workmen of the yard, now that all the facts are known, will cause them to give their best endeavor to the prevention of such acts in the future and the discovery, if possible, of those responsible for what has already been done.

"The bureau regards any attempt to wreck a vessel of war, whether built or building, as a most serious crime, punishable in the severest manner possible if the culprit should be discovered.

"In order that the gravity of such an offense and the punishment therefor may be fully known and appreciated among all classes, it is recommended that special legislation on the subject be enacted which will provide adequate punishment for those who might damage or attempt to damage, maliciously, public property, either completed or in course of preparation and intended for national defense."

The action of the Navy Department is shown in the following indorsement by Acting Secretary Darling:

"Returned to the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

"The precautions taken by the commandant and naval constructor are approved.

"The recommendation of the bureau that special legislation be enacted which will provide adequate punishment for any person who may damage, or attempt to damage, maliciously, public property, either completed or in course of preparation and intended for national defense, is approved, and the subject will be handled through the usual channel."

Navy Yard, New York, October 3, 1904.

Circular order—Three malicious attempts have been made to injure the battleship Connecticut, even to the extent of involving the safety of the ship and those concerned, on the occasion of the launching on the 29th of September, 1904.

The commandant appreciates the good work performed up to date by the employees on the Connecticut and which bids fair to establish a new record for navy yard work, and feels assured that it is unnecessary to invite the co-operation of all concerned in preventing a recurrence of these cowardly and treasonable acts.

This notice is simply for the information of all patriotic American citizens who are employed by the Government in this navy yard.

(Signed) FREDERICK RODGERS,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Commandant, Navy Yard and Station.

MORE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, has recommended locations for sixty new wireless telegraph stations in addition to the twenty-two already established. Many of the proposed stations will be located on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, but a large number of them will be established in the outlying territories including the Philippines, Hawaii, Tutuila, Guam, Midway Island, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, Porto Rico and the naval stations in Cuba. Some of these stations may be located on land already under the control of the Navy Department; a large percentage on lighthouse reservations, if the consent of the Department of Commerce and Labor can be obtained; and in some cases it may be desirable to purchase land in order to meet all the requirements of such stations to the greatest advantage. The bureau's idea is to equip the more important of these stations in the near future and the remainder as the necessities of the Navy and the merchant marine make it desirable, and having due regard for the expenditures so as not to tax the yearly appropriations too heavily. It is considered important, however, to take immediate steps toward obtaining the consent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, or other departments, if necessary, for the transfer of desirable sites or privilege of building on their reservations, and in cases where purchase is necessary, to obtain options on the land, in order to be the first on the ground in each locality in case questions of interference with stations not under the department's control should arise in the future.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The work at the Navy Yard, Charleston, is still lagging and the water is also giving trouble. It is now under examination by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The water corrodes the boilers, and if it is found that it is useless for navy yard purposes it is probable the Department will decide to erect a water plant of its own.

The captured gunboat Quiros has been placed in commission at the Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., and will be assigned to service among the islands of the archipelago at once. The Quiros has a sea speed of about eleven knots an hour and since refitting at Cavite is a comfortable craft for the service intended.

By the time the Secretary of the Navy returns to Washington the General Board hopes to have ready a tentative recommendation as to the types of ships which will be submitted to him. Whether he will follow this recommendation absolutely in calling on Congress for

ships this year, as did his successor, Mr. Moody, remains to be seen.

Bids will be opened in the Bureau of Yards and Docks on Saturday, October 8, for the construction of a storehouse at the Navy Yard, New Orleans, costing about \$50,000.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that the protected cruiser Chattanooga, soon to be tried, will be commissioned before her trial trip. The Chattanooga was building in the shipyard at Elizabethport, N.J., when the company became embarrassed and the vessel was taken away by the Government and completed at the navy yard, New York. In order that the Government may supply her with an enlisted crew upon her trial trip, the Chattanooga must first be commissioned.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has issued an order requiring the equipment of all the wheels of all the towers of coaling plants with clamp brakes, that there may be no danger of a recurrence of such an accident as that at the navy yard, Boston, recently, when the tower to the coaling plant was swept into the water during a strong gust of wind. Hereafter the wheels will be clamped firmly when the tower is not in use.

The Atlantic Training Squadron and possibly the Coast Squadron will be ordered to Boston for the trial of the Colorado, which will occur on Oct. 26. The Trial Board will convene on Oct. 24.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, of the Bureau of Navigation, has received the reports of the recruiting parties for September, which show that party No. 1, with headquarters at Minneapolis, secured eighty men; No. 2 at Dallas sixty-one men, and No. 3, with Albany as headquarters, eighty-four men. Considering the time of year this record is regarded satisfactory. The enlistments are expected to increase materially for the months of October and November, especially in the inland States where many enlistments are secured from the farming populations after the crops are gathered.

Of two torpedoes lost Sept. 30 from the United States submarine boat Pike, in San Pablo bay, Cal., one has been recovered by Italian fishermen and the other, at last accounts, is still at large. It is charged with 200 pounds of gun cotton. A reward of \$250 is offered for its recovery.

While cruising down the coast from San Francisco to Magdalena Bay, Lower California, Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N., and the officers of the U.S.S. New York, it is reported, engaged in a chess game by wireless telegraph with Capt. Hubbard and the officers of the U.S.S. Boston. The ships were several miles apart, but there was no difficulty in communication, and the players made their moves almost precisely as though they had been on the same ship. The game was finally won, it is said, by the players of the Boston.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, while at Bremerton, Washington, made a careful inspection of the navy yard there. He found that the steam engineering shops at that yard were in need of machinery, and if it is possible to purchase the necessary machinery out of available appropriations, he will order it done.

Upon the return of Secretary Morton the recommendation of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, which was afterward approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, that the rating of landsmen for training in the Navy be abolished and that that of apprentice seamen be substituted, will be submitted for Mr. Morton's attention. There is a very general approval of this change and even should the difference in expense be considerable, which is doubtful, the change should be made.

The board appointed by the President to select a site for a naval training station on the Great Lakes is having a busy time of it. Conflicting interests have so far prevented a definite selection by the board and the hearings which are now going on at the Navy Department seem to leave the matter as much in the air as at first. However, a decision is hoped for before very long, and when this is reached the report of the board will be forwarded to the President and the matter will probably be settled within a short space of time.

In the Bureau of Navigation estimates are in preparation of the number of officers and men available for the new ships which are to be commissioned within the next three or four months. Many smaller ships will have to be put out of commission in order to enable the Department to complete the complement of the new ships.

Six vacancies now exist in the Pay Corps of the Navy in the grade of assistant paymaster. On Jan. 1 this number will be increased by twenty. The date for the examination to fill these vacancies has not yet been fixed, but it is not unlikely that it will occur sometime about Jan. 15. Secretary Morton has not yet made the designations.

Admiral of the Navy Dewey intends shortly to convene the Joint Army and Navy Board, of which he is president, for the purpose of beginning the preparation of plans for the joint maneuvers between the Army and Navy next June in Hampton Roads, when the problem of the defense of Washington will be handled. The Secretary of the Navy has also informed the Secretary of War of his appointment of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to succeed the late Rear Admiral Taylor on this board.

The Navy Department has received from Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commanding the Asiatic Station, a report in which he makes some exceedingly important recommendations for increasing the efficiency of his fleet. Admiral Stirling, it is understood, asks that his fleet be strengthened by the addition of certain ships of the battleship and cruiser types, and it is believed that he would also look with favor upon the assignment to the Asiatic Station of a flotilla of torpedo boats. This report, which is necessarily of a confidential character, has been carefully considered by the General Board of the Navy and will be forwarded for remark to the various bureaus.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., hauled down his flag on Oct. 3, as commandant of the navy yard, New York, and in its place the flag of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, who succeeds to the command, was raised, amid the usual formalities. After the formal transfer of authority, which took place in the presence of the heads of the departments, a large silver loving cup was presented to Rear Admiral Rodgers by the officers who have been associated with him. The presentation was made by Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, and Rear Admiral Rodgers was touched at the testimonial of his brother officers on his retirement from active duty. He left the yard for Washington Oct. 3,

where he will live. He has been appointed president of the Board on Navy Yards. Rear Admiral Coghlan received a hearty welcome from the officers at the yard. He is one of the most popular officers in the Navy. He has served as the captain of the yard, and is well known to the civilian employees. He has previously been on duty at the Naval War college.

A fire occurred at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden, N.J., on the night of Oct. 6 among some sawdust in the hull of the battleship Kansas. It was caused by spontaneous combustion and was quickly extinguished by the shipyard fire department before the arrival of the city firemen. There is no suspicion of incendiaryism nor have there been any attempts to harm either the Kansas or the cruiser Washington, which are being built there.

THE NAVY

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder ordered to command. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived Oct. 3 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At Menemsha Bight. Send mail to Newport, R.I.
MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleeves. Sailed Oct. 4 from Horta, Fayal, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Arrived Oct. 3 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hillary P. Jones. Arrived on Sept. 30 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.
Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.
NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Arrived Oct. 2 at the U.S. naval base, Culebra, V.I.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Oct. 2 at the U.S. naval base, Culebra, V.I.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon, R. of P. DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived Oct. 4 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Sailed Oct. 1 from Colon, R. of P. for the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
DENVER. At Hampton Roads, Va. Arrived Oct. 1 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed Oct. 3 from the island of Santa Lucia, for the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Assigned Caribbean Squadron Sept. 30.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.
TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived Oct. 4 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived Oct. 5 at the navy yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived at the naval academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 5. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Mail address of flotilla is Crisfield, Md.
WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston). Arrived in Tangier Sound.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. In Tangier Sound.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. In Tangier Sound.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Sailed Oct. 5 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for Tangier Sound.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. In Tangier Sound.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. In Tangier Sound.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. In Tangier Sound.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. In Menemsha Bight. Send mail to Newport, R.I.
MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail to the Brooklyn Yard.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the U.S. Naval Coal Depot, Narragansett Bay, Bradford, R.I. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Mason, master. Arrived Sept. 27 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Sept. 27 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for squadron in care Postmaster, New York city.
BROOKLYN (flagship of Rear Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed Oct. 5 from Santos, Brazil, for Montevideo, Uruguay.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Sailed Oct. 5 from Santos, Brazil, for Montevideo, Uruguay.
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Sailed Oct. 5 from Santos, Brazil, for Montevideo, Uruguay.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed Oct. 5 from Santos, Brazil, for Montevideo, Uruguay.

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
OLYMPIA (flagship of Rear Admiral Jewell), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Gravesend, England.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At Gravesend, England.

DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At Gravesend, England.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, unless otherwise noted, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. John J. Munken. Sailed Sept. 18 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed Sept. 13 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. Sailed Sept. 18 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. Sailed Sept. 18 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed Sept. 21 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train to command Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care Postmaster, San Francisco Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling). Capt. Richardson Clover. At Shanghai, China.
OREGON, Capt. J. P. Merrill. At Shanghai, China.
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Macao, China.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Sept. 30 at Woosung, China.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Canton, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Woosung, China.
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Chefoo, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. Arrived at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 4.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 4.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. Arrived at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 4.
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. Arrived at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 4.
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Arrived at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 4.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.
NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger). Comdr. Giles B. Harper. Arrived Oct. 1 at Chefoo, China. Upon arrival of the Baltimore on the Asiatic Station, the New Orleans will be sent to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived Oct. 3 at Port Said, Egypt, en route Asiatic Station.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Cufufo, China.
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At Chemulpo, Korea.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Travis to command.
RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUAY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUEROS, Lieut. Matt. H. Signor. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Placed in commission Sept. 22.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchison, master. At Woosung, China.
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At Woosung, China.
JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. Arrived Sept. 28 at Shanghai, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. Arrived Oct. 4 at Woosung, China.
POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. Sailed Oct. 3 from the naval station, Cavite, P.I., for Hong Kong, China.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, Fortress Monroe, Va.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of Rear Admiral Wise), Capt. Adolph Marx. At Hampton Roads, Va.
BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. Arrived Sept. 30 at the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At Hampton Roads, Va.
TOEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
AILEEN, Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Secombe, master. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.
CHICAGO. Navy yard, Boston, Mass., Capt. E. K. Moore. Will be sent to the Pacific Coast for duty as flagship of the Pacific Squadron. Send mail to the Boston Navy Yard.
CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. A. Sharp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Has been ordered in commission on Oct. 11.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.
DALE. Lent to Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship, navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. Lent to District of Columbia Naval Militia, Washington, D.C. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At San Francisco. Address there.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At Culebra, V.I. Mail address in care Postmaster, New York City.

HAWK. Let. to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST. Arrived Sept. 17 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. Arrived Sept. 29 at Erie, Pa. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NINA (tug.) At New York. Address there.

OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. Was placed in commission Oct. 4.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

OSCEOLA (tug). Btsn. E. J. Norcott. Arrived Oct. 3 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail to Key West.

PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived Oct. 3 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address San Diego.

PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Act. Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Arrived Oct. 3 at Singapore, Straits Settlement. Vessel is en route, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to go out of commission. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Oct. 3 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for docking and repairs. Address there.

SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS. Lent to Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTELE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. Send mail in

care of the Board of Education, Fifty-ninth street and Park avenue.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmond B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutula, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Station ship, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

FRANKLIN, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DUPONT. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GRAMPUS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MC KEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Snapple. Arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

WINSLOW, Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, SHUBRICK. Torpedo-boat destroyer STEWART and submarine MOCCASIN.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Naval Institute, Sept. 23, 1904.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the U.S. Naval Institute will be held in the Academic Board room (Superintendent's office) on Friday, Oct. 14, 1904, at 8 p.m. By direction of the Board of Control.

P. R. ALGER, Prof. U.S. Navy, Secy. and Treas.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 30.—Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Wood, detached Columbia; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., Oct. 8, 1904; to Solace, as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Rogers, detached Solace; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. England, detached Hist, Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; leave one month, thence to Chattanooga as watch and division officer.

Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Columbia as navigator.

Lieut. W. M. Falconer, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., Oct. 8, 1904; to Illinois, Oct. 10, 1904.

Lieut. G. H. Burrage, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Chattanooga as navigator.

Lieut. J. F. Babcock, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Aug. 6, 1904.

Lieut. M. H. Brown, to Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1904, examination for promotion; thence to Hist, with additional duty at Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Ensign C. P. Snyder, detached Alabama; to Chattanooga as watch and division officer.

Midshipman L. B. Porterfield, detached Topeka; to Chattanooga as watch and division officer.

Midshipman F. A. Todd, detached Denver; to Topeka.

Surg. J. M. Steele, to Naval Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 19, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. W. Balch, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 22, 1904.

Passed Asst. Surgeons W. Seaman, R. R. Richardson and F. A. Asserson, commissioned passed assistant surgeons in the Navy from May 18, 1904.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. H. Iden, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 4, 1904.

Asst. Surgeons C. E. Strite, H. W. Smith and A. B. Clifford, appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from Sept. 27, 1904.

Asst. Surg. R. L. Sutton, to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. W. N. McDonell, to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. E. Strite, detached Naval Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md., etc.; to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Chief Gun. S. Jacobs, commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from June 15, 1904.

Chief Carp. F. A. Itrich, commissioned a chief carpenter in the Navy from Sept. 29, 1904.

OCT. 1.—Capt. G. Blockinger, at expiration of leave, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 24, 1904, for duty as captain of yard, as relief of Captain Lyon.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Wood, to Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, 1904, for duty as aide to the Admiral of the Navy, and for duty in connection with the General Board.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, detached the Richmond, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Narragansett Bay, R.I., for duty in attendance at the Naval War College.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, detached duty as inspector of ordnance, works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, additional duty in command of the torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarine torpedo boats in reserve at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Quimby, detached Texas; to Frank-

lin and Richmond, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as executive officer of those vessels, also duty training station.

Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Harrison, detached duty as assistant to inspector in charge Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N.Y., etc.; to the Texas, as executive officer.

Ensign C. P. Huff, to the Buffalo.

Surg. D. N. Carpenter, to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis, detached Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., etc., Oct. 4, 1904; to the Chattanooga.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment at the general hospital at that place.

Chief Btsn. J. E. Murphy, detached New York; to the Buffalo.

Act. Btsn. C. F. Pime, detached Buffalo; to the New York.

War. Mach. T. Meyer, to Chattanooga, Oct. 4, 1904.

OCT. 2.—Sunday.

OCT. 3.—Capt. R. Wainwright, detached command New-

ark; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. C. K. Curtis, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to command the Newark, sailing from New York, N.Y., on Oct. 8, 1904.

Comdr. W. H. Beehler, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., Oct. 8, 1904; to Washington, D.C., and report Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Oct. 14, 1904, for temporary duty.

Comdr. C. E. Fox, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as aide to the commandant of that yard.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, to West Virginia, as executive officer.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, to Hartford, Conn., with a view to relieving Lieutenant Sticht, as inspector of ordnance at Hartford, Conn., upon his detachment.

Ensign F. Martin, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10, 1904.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. R. Richardson, detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chap. A. W. Stone, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Chicago.

Chap. E. W. Scott, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gun. A. S. McKenzie, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders 30 days.

Gun. H. A. Nevins, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., Oct. 13, 1904; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Oct. 14, 1904.

Act. Gun. A. McHugh, detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., etc., Oct. 20, 1904; to Kearsarge, Oct. 24, 1904.

Paym. Clk. H. Price, appointment dated Aug. 6, 1902, for duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., revoked.

Cable from Commander of European Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, Oct. 4, 1904.

Lieut. A. St. C. Smith, Des Moines; to Olympia.

Lieut. J. E. Lewis, to Des Moines.

Ensign J. B. Gay, to Cleveland.

OCT. 4.—Comdr. N. Sargent, detached duty as member General Board, Washington, D.C., etc., Oct. 19, 1904; to command Baltimore, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Oct. 25, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Rush, additional duty as inspector of ordnance at works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Smith, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for court-martial duty, board of inspection, and such other duty as may be assigned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for court-martial and such other duty as may be assigned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Caperton, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to duty as inspector of Fifteenth Lighthouse District, St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. A. MacArthur, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Ohio.

Midshipman J. W. Hayward, detached Florida; to Ohio.

Paym. Clk. R. W. Bell, appointed Oct. 4, 1904, for duty on board the U.S.R.S. Richmond, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCT. 5.—Ensign E. C. Keenan, retired, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. G. B. Coleman, detached Arkansas; to Maine.

OCT. 6.—Capt. G. W. Pigman, when discharged naval medical examining boards, Washington, D.C., to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. McDonald, to the Ohio as navigating officer.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, etc.; to Naval Hospital, Narragansett Bay.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. W. Judd, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head.

Btsns. H. S. Olsen, E. Humphreys and C. Nygaard warranted boatswains in the Navy from July 30, 1903.

Gun. E. N. Fisher, detached duty works of E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1904, to the Colorado.

Gun. G. F. Ballard, warranted a gunner from July 30, 1903.

Carp. F. M. Kirchmiller, warranted a carpenter.

Paym. Clk. J. M. Holmes, appointed a paymasters' clerk in the Navy, Oct. 6, 1904, for duty Naval Station, Guam, L.I.

War. Mach. J. J. Cotter, warranted from July 30, 1903.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 1.—Lieut. G. H. Mather, orders to Guam suspended; proceed to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, for duty there.

OCT. 4.—Col. G. C. Goodlo, proceed to St. Louis, Mo., to superintend the paying of marines at that place.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

SEPT. 30.—Chief Engr. H. Kotzschmar, ordered to Waterbury, Conn., on inspection duty.

First Lieut. E. P. Berthoff, granted 15 days' leave.

Third Lieut. W. A. Whittier, granted 7 days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. S. P. Edmunds, granted 15 days' leave.

OCT. 1.—Third Lieut. H. R. Searles, granted 60 days' leave.

OCT. 1.—Chief Engr. D. P. Weber, detached from the Woodbury and ordered to the Grant.

Chief Engr. J. B. Coyle, detached from the Perry and ordered to the Woodbury.

Chief Engr. L. T. Jones, detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Bear.

Chief Engr. F. E. C. Owen, detached from the Bear and ordered to launches Nos. 1 and 2.

Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen, ordered to the Morrill.

Chief Engr. N. E. Cutchins, detached from the Grant and ordered home and placed waiting orders.

Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth, detached from launches 1 and 2, ordered to home and placed waiting orders.

Second Asst. Engr. J. W. Glover, detached from the Perry and ordered to the Bear.

Second Asst. Engr. R. M. Johnson, granted 10 days' leave.

OCT. 4.—Chief Engr. D. McC. French, leave extended 6 months.

First Asst. Engr. C. S. Root, ordered to New London, Conn., and resume duties on the Gresham.

Lieut. H. D. Hinkley, granted 10 days' leave on half pay.

OCT. 5.—Capt. J. F. Wild, ordered to the Mackinac.

Lieut. J. H. Quinn, granted 5 days' leave.

Lieut. E. E. Mead, granted 15 days' leave.

Chief Engr. L. T. Jones, ordered to Bear.

Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, ordered home and placed waiting orders.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 4, 1904.

The work of moving the furniture into the new midshipmen quarters was completed last week, and on Saturday the 2d Battalion took possession of their wing of the building designated Bancroft Hall. Two of the other new buildings will be occupied this fall. These are the buildings for the bachelor officers, and the new marine engineering and naval construction building. The officers' mess has been turned over to the Government and is now being fitted for occupancy.

The Superintendent has asked the Navy Department to assign two of the large monitors of the Coast Squadron to the Naval Academy to be used for instruction. There are now 840 midshipmen at the academy.

While a party from the academy, consisting of Miss Francis Terry, Miss Mary Burwell, Midshipman Burnham and Mr. C. B. Payne, were sailing on Monday in a small skipjack belonging to Prof. Nathaniel Terry, U.S.N., they were struck by a strong puff of wind and capsized in twelve feet of water. All clung to the boat which soon began to sink. A number of warrant officers at the academy wharf saw the accident and went to their aid. They were none too soon as the boat was then under water. Miss Terry and the two gentlemen were able to swim, but Miss Burwell, who could not swim a stroke, clung to the mast.

Two midshipmen, who went out for a sail last week, met with a similar accident. Two young ladies on the academy grounds, Miss Ida Genser and Miss Clara Little of Washington, gave the alarm and the frightened midshipmen were rescued by an officer who went to their assistance in a small boat.

Midshipman McCauley, of the fourth class, has changed his name, so that now he is Cleveland McCauley instead of Grover Cleveland McCauley. This change was made by the Department on request of Midshipman McCauley, who recently discovered that the Grover did not belong to his name.

The funeral of Rear Admiral F. P. Gilmore took place at the academy on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, had charge of the ceremonies. All the officers of the academy attended the services and the Marine Battalion and a detachment of seamen formed the escort. The interment was at the Naval Cemetery.

Second Lieut. B. S. Berry, U.S.M.C., stationed at the Marine Barracks at the academy, is at the sick quarters with an attack of typhoid fever.

Lieut. F. M. Russell and Lieut. Edward B. Fenner have reported for duty.

Dr. Paul Dashiell, of the Naval Academy, will not officiate at the game between Yale and Harvard this year. His duties as head coach at the academy will demand all of his attention until after the West Point game.

The first midshipmen's nup of this season will be held in the armory on Saturday, October 8, 1904.

The dress parade at the Naval Academy on Thursday evening, Sept. 29, in which the battalion was formed exclusively by members of the new fourth class engaged, was the first ceremony of the kind performed in the history of the Naval Academy by midshipmen who had recently become members of the institution. The performance was most creditable in every particular. In fact, it was remarkable considering the short time which had elapsed since the entrance into the academy of the participants. Midshipman R. P. Lemley commanded the battalion, and the battalion adjutant was W. B. Piersol. The four companies were commanded by Midshipman W. O. Rawls, J. James, A. H. Douglass and J. R. Earl. There were nearly 300 midshipmen in the parade and each company was composed of eight squads in double ranks. Every midshipman was present in his full dress uniform, significant of the fact that he was ready to enter to the last detail into the routine of Academy life. When entrance examinations were held in the fall as well as the spring the new men used to be in the battalion for weeks after the opening of the scholastic year, still in their civilian clothes and all the preliminary work of instruction had to be done with them. This fact points out the tremendous advantage of the present system.

The Naval Academy will soon have another Japanese midshipman as a cadet. This is Mr. Kitagaki, a well-born youth of Japan, about eighteen years of age. He arrived in Annapolis Oct. 5, accompanied by Com. I. Takashita, the naval attaché of the Japanese legation to this country, and entered the preparatory school of Professor Wilmer, where he will perfect his English for several months before entering the academy. As soon as Congress reconvenes the Japanese government will apply to have young Kitagaki entered at the Naval Academy under the same conditions as his predecessors.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley has registered as a voter in the third ward of Annapolis. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Admiral Schley has never voted but in Annapolis, where he has made use of his right of franchise several times.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 30, 1904.

Much to the regret of his friends at this station, the stay of Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, Col. Frank L. Denny and Capt. Henry Leonard, was very brief, the gentlemen arriving here on Sept. 22, and leaving on the following Saturday. General Elliott and Captain Leonard were guests at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, while Lieut. Col. Denny was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Percival C. Pope. Upon the day of their arrival here Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla entertained at a luncheon at which covers were laid for Miss Sara McCalla, Miss Anthony, Miss Lily McCalla, and Miss Stella McCalla, Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Capt. Henry Leonard and Capt. James T. Bootes, U.S.M.C.

Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla entertained a number of the officers at an elaborate gentlemen's dinner, the affair being complimentary to General Elliott. The round table was charmingly decorated with pink carnations, combined with delicate asparagus ferns. Covers were laid for ten, those invited to meet the guest of honor being Col. Percival C. Pope, U.S.M.C.; Capt. E. D. Taussig, U.S.N.; Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Col. George E. Richards, U.S.M.C.; Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. James H. Glennon, U.S.N.; Capt. Harry Leonard, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez, U.S.N. General Elliott and the officers on duty with him returned to San Francisco on a special trip of the yard tug on Saturday afternoon.

On the same evening on which Rear Admiral McCalla gave this dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., and Pay Inspector Leeds C. Kerr entertained a large party of friends in honor of Mrs. MacArthur's guest, Mrs. Harry George, of San Francisco, who has been visiting here for the past three weeks, and has attended many delightful little affairs. The party at the MacArthur home on Friday evening served as an excellent opportunity for her friends to bid her good bye. The house was charmingly decorated for the affair, the large reception hall with vivid red chrysanthemums and geraniums, while in the parlors the decorations were entirely in white aster. Cards were the feature of the evening, the first prize for the ladies being won by Mrs. I. T. Hagner, while the first gentleman's prize was won by Midshipman Samuel M. Robinson, U.S.N. The consolation prize fell to the share of Mrs. John Irwin, jr. The guests present were Mrs. Harry George, Paym. John Irwin, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin, Naval Constructor and Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Paymaster and Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Surgeon Charles P. Kindelberger, U.S.N., and

Mrs. Kindelberger, Lieut. T. T. Craven, of the Solace, and Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Theodore C. Fenton, Surgeon and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, Miss Merry, of San Francisco; Surgeon and Mrs. Charles P. Bagg, Asst. Naval Constructor and Mrs. William A. McEntee, Paymaster and Mrs. David Potter, Miss Frances Waggoner, Miss Lily McCalla, Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Anthony, Capt. James T. Bootes, Civil Engr. Harry Rousseau, Comdr. George B. Ransom, Lieut. J. K. Taussig, Midshipman Victor N. Metcalf, Midshipman Samuel M. Robinson, Lieut. Stanley Woods, Comdr. R. F. Lopez and Ensign Samuel W. Bryan, U.S.N.

The following afternoon little Miss George was the hostess at a birthday party, at which the children of the officers of the yard helped her to celebrate her eighth birthday. Miss Majorie Bull was the little maid to whose share fell the gold ring when the birthday cake was cut. Mrs. George left on Monday for Seattle.

Mrs. Dickinson F. Hall, wife of Capt. Hall, U.S.M.C., who is staying with her mother, Mrs. McCrea, in Vallejo, and Miss Patty Palmer were hostesses at a charming card party at their home last week, at which the guests present represented the naval set from Mare Island. The house was beautifully decorated for the affair, the prevailing colors in parlor and hall being red and green. Euchre was played during the afternoon, the prizes being won by Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. John T. Myers, and Mrs. John Irwin, jr.

Mrs. Reginald Simons, who had been spending several days here the guest of Mrs. B. F. Tilley, left on Monday for her home in San Francisco. On Saturday next she will start East. Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, senior member of the Board of Inspection, here, and Mrs. Graham will start East at the same time.

Medical Inspector Manly H. Simons, U.S.N., and Capt. Harding, U.S.M.C., left last week for Siskiyou county, in the northern part of the State on a hunting trip.

The one hundred and fifty marines requested by Rear Admiral McCalla as the result of the Russian ship Lena being sent to this yard, arrived here on Saturday, Sept. 24, under command of Capt. John H. A. Day and Lieutenants Ellis and Sullivan.

Paym. Jonathan Brooks came up to Mare Island on Tuesday last to report for duty as paymaster of the Ohio, which will go into commission at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, on Oct. 4.

Miss Helen Simons, whose engagement to Ensign Frank Branch, retired, was recently announced, was the guest of honor at a party given by Miss Marie English at her home in Vallejo on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28. Five Hundred was the feature of the evening, the first prizes being won by Miss Patty Palmer and Lieut. William A. Pritchett, U.S.M.C. Miss Irwin and Mr. Rodgers were the winners of the consolation prizes. Besides the guest of honor those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. English, Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McClaskey, Mrs. D. P. Hall, Miss Simons, Miss Shepley, Miss Williams, Miss Rodgers, Miss Williamson, Miss Isabella Glennon, Miss Patty Palmer, Lieut. William A. Pritchett, Civil Engineer Harry H. Rousseau, Lieut. Mitchell, Ensign F. O. Branch, retired, Lieut. Owens, Asst. Civil Engineer F. R. Cook and Messrs. Rodgers and Charles Taussig.

The Five Hundred Club of the yard met at the home of Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope on Tuesday evening last, the party ranking among the most pleasant of these gatherings. About twenty-eight guests were present. The prize was won by Comdr. James H. Bull.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 29, Comdr. and Mrs. Bull entertained at a remarkably pretty dinner aboard the Solace. The starboard side of the deck had been enclosed for the affair, and directly over the dining table hung a flag lined canopy from the edges of which hung red Japanese lanterns, each lantern containing the bulb of an electric light. Red and green were the colors chosen for the table decorations, the centerpiece being of red geraniums, while the light from the red candles was softened with red shades upon which were painted the green geranium leaves. Covers were laid for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Miss Williamson and Lieut. Comdr. Rodgers, of the Solace. After the dinner several of the guests attended the hop given in the sail loft by the officers of the yard, and which was most enjoyable.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1904.

The visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the opening game of the football season divided interest as the most important events of the past week at the post.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's handsome yacht "Corsair" dropped anchor off the Cranston landing shortly before noon on Saturday. Aboard were many distinguished officials in addition to the guest of honor. Among those at the lunch were Assistant Secretary Oliver, General Crozier, General Mills, Col. Treat, Professor Larned and Messames Mills, Treat and Larned.

After the luncheon the party proceeded to West Point, where they were received with a salute and a review and next witnessed the opening game of the season of football.

The weather on Saturday afternoon was somewhat unpropitious. The north wind blew in gusts of such power that one of the spectators, a lady, was blown to the ground from the stand, uninjured and with unabated interest. Of the ninety-six candidates for football eighty-three were selected and divided into squads A B C D.

Forty-three candidates were furnished by the fourth class.

Lieut. R. E. Boyers has been selected as head coach this season. Assisting him are Lieuts. Kromer and Thompson and Cadet Daly, who have in charge A and B squads.

The line-up in the opening game of the season played with Tufts on Saturday afternoon was as follows, beginning at left end. Hammond, L. W., Mettler, Jenkins, Tipton, Seagrave, Graves, Gillespie, Waugh, Davis, R. H., Hill, Torney. Officials: Mr. Morice, umpire; Mr. Okeem, referee. Length of halves: 20 and 15 minutes. (Score last year was: West Point, 17; Tufts, 6.)

West Point won the toss and chose the north goal, with the wind at their backs. At 3:10 Tufts kicked off to Waugh on his twenty-yard line and he dodged back to the thirty-two yard mark. Davis made eight yards, but Hill failed to gain. Davis was injured in the next play and was on the visitors' five-yard line. Two more tries and Torney made the touchdown at 3:30. Graves kicked goal. Army, 6; Tufts, 0.

Lieuts. Fox, Bettison, Wesson and Clark have been replaced by Hanlon. Hill made a yard and Torney punted to Tufts' 30-yard line, where Gillespie made a fine tackle of the runner. Tufts could make no headway and lost the ball on a fumble. Hanlon hit the line for two yards, but a fumble in the next scrimmage lost five yards, and Hammond fell on the ball. Torney punted and the oval sailed over the line. Hill caught the kick out on his fifty-yard mark and carried it back to Tufts' forty-five yard line. Hill was tried again and made ten yards around Tufts' left end. At this point Tufts obtained the ball on a fumble, but could not make the required distance in three tries and punted to Hanlon on West Point's forty-five yard mark; before he was stopped he had landed it on Tufts' fifty-yard line. On the second down Torney punted to Tufts' eight-yard line and the runner did not advance a yard. With seven yards to go on the third down Tufts tried a quarterback kick and the ball went to the army twenty yards from Tufts' goal. Graves, Torney and Hill, together, made twelve yards, and Hanlon three, and the ball change of C and D.

Latta replaced Gillespie at right end. Tufts kicked off and Waugh picked the ball up on his fifteen-yard line and made five yards. With two yards to go on the third down Torney punted to mid-field outside. Tufts had eight yards to go on the third down and punted.

Hanlon carried it back twenty yards to the forty-five yard mark. Holding during the play lost the Cadets ten yards, and the ball was down on their ten-yard line. Hanlon in two tries made ten yards, and Torney punted against the wind to the Army's forty-seven yard mark. Tufts tried the center without success and lost three yards in the next play. A blocked kick gave the ball to West Point and time was called with the ball on Tufts' fifty-yard line. Army, 6; Tufts, 0.

The second half began with five changes in the Army team. Rockwell at left end; Shute, left tackle; Geary, quarterback; Prince, fullback; Watkins, left halfback, and Abraham, left guard. The playing in this half was somewhat faster than in the first half, and larger and more consistent gains were made. Prince kicked off at 3:57 to the visitors' twenty-five yard line, and West Point's ends were waiting to take the tackle. On the third down Tufts had five yards to make up and were forced to punt. Geary ran the kick back five yards to his forty-yard line. Hanlon and Graves made ten yards and Prince punted out of bounds on Tufts' thirty-seven yard mark. The visitors could make no impression on the Army line, and punted to West Point's forty-yard line.

In a series of nine rushes, averaging six yards, the ball was advanced to Tufts' second yard mark and Graves had no trouble in going over for a touchdown at 4:10. He also kicked goal and made the score: Army, 12; Tufts, 0.

The kick-off went to Shute on his twenty-five yard line, and he made eleven yards. The Cadets again rushed the ball to within striking distance of Tufts' goal, but were penalized for off-side play and lost ten yards. Graves was about to try for a field goal when time was called at 4:20, with the ball on Tufts' fifteen-yard line. Final score: West Point, 12; Tufts, 0.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 29, 1904.

A gloom was cast over the Presidio by the news of the injury of Major T. R. Adams, Art. Corps, which resulted in his death Monday night. The funeral services were held in the First Congregational church. Col. George Andrews and Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt being in charge of the funeral arrangements. The remains were taken from the church to the ferry station at the foot of Market street for transportation to Philadelphia for interment. The escort was composed of the 60th, 65th, 66th and 70th Companies of Coast Artillery, and the 3d Band Artillery Corps from the Presidio of San Francisco, Major W. S. Alexander, Art. Corps, commanding. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur and staff, Col. Charles Morris and staff, and many other officers and civilians, friends of the deceased, occupied seats in the church during the last sad rites in this city. Major Adams was very well known in and out of the Army, and was universally beloved by all who knew him. He served at Fort Mason, Cal., some years ago and afterwards as regimental quartermaster, 5th U. S. Artillery and commissary of the Presidio of San Francisco. He was a soldier without an enemy.

Another attractive California girl, it is said, has plighted her troth to the U. S. Artillery, and congratulations are being received by Lieut. C. E. T. Lull, Art. Corps, upon the announcement of his engagement to Miss Fredrika Elizabeth Earle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip I. Earle of San Diego, Cal.

The board to select a site on the Presidio Reservation for an Artillery post near the defenses has completed its labors, and the proceedings have been forwarded to Major General MacArthur for approval before being forwarded to the War Department. It is sincerely hoped that Congress will make a large appropriation at its next session so that the actual work of building may be begun in the spring. Delay in this case is inconvenient for the many Artillery troops stationed here.

Through orders from the War Department Capt. Henry deH. Walte, professor of military science and tactics at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., and commandant of the cadet regiment there, has severed his connection with the university. For a considerable period in the immediate past Captain Walte has been very ill, so that his removal does not come as a very great surprise to his many friends who have known of his serious condition. Captain Walte has been confined to his home since the early part of August.

The contract for the transportation of the 28th Infantry to their eastern station has been awarded. The 21st Infantry, it is understood, will be relieved from their present stations on Oct. 31, and will proceed to relieve the 28th Infantry here as soon as possible. It looks as though the many San Francisco friends of the latter regiment must say a temporary good-bye to them about Nov. 7. L and M companies have been assigned to Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, and will go north over the Shasta route to Portland, Ore. The headquarters, band, and remaining ten companies go by way of the Central Pacific through Omaha to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The 2d Battalion of the 28th Infantry, Capt. Frank E. Bamford, commanding, has relieved the 1st Battalion, Capt. J. J. O'Connell, commanding, from duty on the Rodeo target range at Point Bonita, Cal. Their practice is expected to occupy ten days or two weeks' time.

Lieut. J. V. Kuznik, 9th Cav., as soon as his squadron finishes mounted pistol practice, expects to take advantage of a month's leave. A delightful dinner party was given last week at the home of Miss Gertrude Dutton, San Francisco, complimentary to Miss Katherine Dillon and her intended, Lieut. Emory Winship. The table was lighted by candles in beautiful candelabra and handsomely decorated with carnations and roses. Miss Torney, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Torney, Medical Department, U.S.A., expects to leave the post early in October and spend the winter in the East.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion held a very large banquet at the Occidental hotel, San Francisco, last Friday evening. About 200 members of the association and guests were present. Major General MacArthur, president of the California Commandery, acted as toast master. The occasion was a very happy one, as it brought together so many old comrades in arms with stories of wars in many localities.

The Quartermaster's Department in the harbor is very busy with a great deal of new building. One of the most important improvements will be the additions to all captain's quarters in the Infantry Cantonment. There are twenty-eight sets of these quarters to be so improved. A new brick barrack building will be built at Fort Baker for the accommodation of a company of Coast Artillery as soon as contracts can be let and ground broken. This building is to be located to the left of the gymnasium. A double set of officers' quarters will soon be started at Fort Mason, as authority therefor has been granted. A barrack building is to be built on Alcatraz Island, a wooden hospital at the Infantry Cantonment here and new roads, gutters and sidewalks at Fort Miley.

Mrs. J. B. Murphy, wife of Lieut. J. B. Murphy, Art. Corps, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Nokes, in the city for the past month or six weeks, left last Saturday for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The date of the wedding of Lieut. Emory Winship and Miss Katherine Dillon has been fixed for October 20. The ceremony will be performed at the bride's home on Broadway in the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Billingslea, Med. Dept., at the General Hospital, are the happy parents of a small daughter, born last Saturday evening. Mrs. Frank B. Cheatham, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Denman, in the city this summer, gave a delightful dinner last Wednesday evening, complimentary to Colonel Mills. Cards have been received for the wedding of Miss Donovan and Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., U. S. A., which took place on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at St.

Joseph, Mo. Lieutenant Rockwell, of the 10th Infantry, on a month's leave from the Infantry Cantonment, is visiting friends at Fort Lawton, Wash. Capt. and Mrs. Conrad H. Babcock, who have been visiting Mrs. Babcock's parents in the city, expect to leave for the Lone Star State early in October.

Miss Katherine Selfridge, who has been absent from San Francisco a long time, arrived home last evening. She has been traveling in the East and in Europe. Her marriage with Lieutenant Kelloud, 19th Inf., is set for the latter part of October.

The monthly field day of the Presidio garrison was held yesterday. The day was a beautiful one. All officers of the garrison, many ladies in bright light dresses, and hundreds of enlisted men watched the sports. The 3d Band Artillery Corps furnished the music. Some of the pieces where the whole band sings as well as plays, are very effective for an open air concert. The officials were as follows: Lieut. Col. R. H. Patterson, A.C., officer in charge; Capt. C. A. Bennett, A.C., referee; Capt. L. V. Coleman, A.C., Lieut. R. F. McMillan, A.C., and Lieut. L. S. Edwards, judges; Lieuts. J. B. Taylor and G. B. Hanna, time keepers; Lieut. C. E. Brigham, superintendent of athletics.

Major B. H. Randolph, A.C., is still lying very ill at the General Hospital, and his friends have practically given up all hope of his ultimate recovery. Mrs. Jocelyn and the Misses Jocelyn, having recently returned from the Philippines, are now in New York. After the Misses Jocelyn are established at an Eastern school, the mother expects to rejoin her husband in San Francisco.

The Fort Baker soldiers' football team will play the Santa Clara college team on the Presidio athletic grounds Saturday afternoon, Oct. 29. Private B. G. Bailey, Co. I, 10th Inf., attempted to sever his connection with the Service about noon yesterday by deserting from the Infantry Cantonment, but he was recaptured two hours later in the woods back of the 28th Infantry headquarters.

The Infantry Cantonment held an interesting field day on the parade ground in front of the General Hospital this morning.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 3, 1904.

First Lieut. A. S. Odell, 11th Cav., has succeeded 1st Lieut. W. L. Luhn, same regiment, as post recruiting officer.

The Misses Florence and Bessie Taylor, daughters of Lieut. Col. S. W. Taylor, F.A., commanding the Artillery sub-post, were thrown from their cart in town on Friday morning, and narrowly escaped being dangerously hurt. Although no bones were broken, both were considerably bruised and shaken up, particularly Miss Florence. They were brought home in a carriage. An ambulance with Dr. Keller in charge, went to town to bring them home, but its services were not needed.

Miss Powell, of Oakland, Cal., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. W. Brooks, Artillery post, for the past two weeks, left last week for her home in Oakland, Cal.

Mrs. J. C. W. Brooks, accompanied by the children, will leave the first of this week for Washington, D.C., where they will visit with her father, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired.

Second Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., left the post last week to take advantage of a leave recently granted him.

Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, of Leavenworth, Kan., who have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. A. Austin, wife of 1st Lieut. W. A. Austin, 4th Cav., left for their home, accompanied by their daughter last week.

Last week was rather a bad one for the football squad. The excessive heat, for this season of the year, made practice a very laborious proposition. But still Lieutenant Casad has had everyone at work, and the results of his training are already distinctly noticeable.

Ordinance Sergt. Michael E. Kelley underwent a surgical operation in the post hospital one day last week. He is convalescing very rapidly and should be able to be about before many days have passed.

The scores of the field batteries in the monthly competition for September, were incorrectly given. The following are the correct scores: 19th Battery, 737; 6th Battery, 706; 20th Battery, 679; 25th Battery, 674.

The electric cars between the post and town were hung up for a couple of hours on Sunday evening by one of them running into a cow, the property of Drum Major Tallma, 4th Cav. The cow was killed and the forward tracks of the car were thrown from the track by the impact. None of the passengers received any injury.

The house of Com. Sergt. Joseph Zeising was entered by some one on Sunday morning early, with burglarious intent. The thief made his escape. It is a peculiar coincidence that about an hour after this occurred the house of the proprietor of the ice wagon that delivers ice in the post was entered. Housebreaking in Fort Riley is decidedly novel. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember a case.

First Lieut. George M. Lee, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Lee returned last week from the East, where they have been for a couple of weeks.

First Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav., will act as commissary and post treasurer during the temporary absence of Capt. M. S. Murray, on leave.

Mrs. W. S. McNair, wife of Captain McNair, F.A., with the children, will leave to-day for Fort Monroe, Va., for an extended visit. Captain McNair will accompany Mrs. McNair as far as Kansas City.

The Fort Riley Athletic Association will offer a great athletic program at the post athletic park on October 12. The program will include Cossack and hurdle races, fancy riding, Roman riding and high jumping, beside the regular track events, which include both harness and running entries. This program will be the closing one for the season.

On Sunday a week ago Pvt. Randolph Hinnen a deserter from the Hospital Corps, was discharged from the service, by order from the Military Secretary's office, without trial. Hinnen's case is an interesting one. Both a pharmacist and a lawyer, he enlisted in the Hospital Corps, in September, last year, and deserted three months later from Fort McDowell, Cal. He went to Lawton, Okla., where he engaged in the practice of law. The fact that he was a deserter, however, haunted him and on July 19 he went to Salina, Kan., and surrendered himself. He was taken to this post for trial. Hinnen has lived in Kansas for thirty-five years and counts among his friends many influential public men. Their sympathy was enlisted with the result that Hinnen is now a free man and once more engaged in the vocation of the law.

Miss Cordelia Gaines, of Lexington, Ky., who is a niece of Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, deputy Surgeon General, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maus, will be married this Thursday, at high noon, to Mr. Arthur Stark, of Philadelphia. The groom is the junior party in a large publishing firm in Philadelphia, where the couple will make their home, upon their return from their wedding trip. Miss Gaines was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Maus during the summer season.

The new quarters of the officer's mess were appropriately opened on Monday evening with a house warming, to which all the officers and ladies of the garrison were invited. A large number were present and enjoyed the hospitality of the members. After an inspection of the new quarters the evening was given over to dancing. Refreshments were served during the evening. The new mess is located in the bachelor quarters, but recently finished and known as Carr Hall. The building is beyond a doubt the finest in the post.

It is rumored here that Miss Helen Gould will include Fort Riley in her Western itinerary, when she tours that portion of the country for the purpose of awakening in-

terest in the various branches of the Y. M. C. A., in which she is so deeply interested.

Mr. I. H. Masters, secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., is in the hospital with a broken collar bone, as a result of a practice scrimmage in foot ball on the cavalry parade ground on Thursday afternoon.

Private Jones, of the 9th Cav., is confined in the post guard house after an exciting search of the country about eighteen miles west of here by a detachment of Cavalry from the post. Jones, it seems, was wanted for the murder of a comrade in the Philippines some twelve months ago.

The building occupied by the Farriers and Horse-shoers' School has been named Carter Hall in honor of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 3, 1904.

A new schedule of calls went into effect on Monday morning. Company drill at 6:45 every morning; battalion parade on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 8:25 a.m.; guard mount at 8:30 a.m.; company drill except Saturday and Sunday. The two companies of the 9th Infantry drilling the first hour, and the two companies of the 27th Infantry drilling the second hour at 9:15 a.m.; retreat will be held at 5:15 p.m.

Copies of the new drill regulations have been received here and went into effect on Monday. The officers at this post expect the men to become familiar with the new order of drills in about one month. The immediate effect will be to make "rookies" out of all the soldiers in the Army. Visitors to the post are always interested in seeing a sergeant or corporal drilling the awkward squad. Now, instead, it will be commissioned officers drilling companies of practically new recruits. Greatest interest is manifested in the new regulations by both officers and men. With the new rifles, with which the men will have to become familiar, and the new drill regulations, the soldiers will have no time to waste.

Dr. White of Fort Thomas has effected the cure of a severe case of tetanus at his hospital near the fort. The little four year old girl who was the sufferer, had her jaws rigid when the anti-toxin was administered, but relief soon resulted after the anti-toxin was given and by its aid a cure was established.

Among those recently commended for gallant conduct in the Philippines by Major General Wade is Sergt. Samuel Hafer, formerly of Co. C, 27th Inf., who lost both arms at the assault on Fort Bacolod, Mindanao, on April 8, 1903. Company C led the assault on the fort over a ditch 40 feet wide and 45 feet deep. Sergeant Hafer was at the head of the company and became engaged with the Filipinos when one of them cut off both his arms with a bolo. Sergeant Hafer was discharged on a surgeon's certificate, and is now receiving a full disability pension from the Government.

Early on Thursday morning water was discovered rushing from the foot of the gray stone water tower by the officer of the day and 72,000 gallons of water went to waste. Officers at the fort noticed the engineers of the Covington water works at 1 o'clock a.m., and the water was turned off, but so far the breakage has not been found. The Highlands water-tower is being used until the break is repaired. The Fort Thomas water-tower is quite a landmark and is the mecca of all visitors to the fort. On its beautiful gray stone surfaces are tablets to the memory of officers and men of the 6th Infantry who fell at Santiago. There is also a tablet on it to the memory of Colonel Egbert, 6th Infantry, who fell in battle in the Philippines, and who is fairly idolized in this vicinity. The tower is 102 feet high and a view from the top shows the country for miles around. The little city of Alexandria, Ky., can be seen on the south by aid of field glasses.

The gray stone castellated tower is the guide of the entire region and justly so. The base is flanked with old bronze cannon, captured at Santiago and made in Seville, Spain, in 1690. These grim relics of war are embellished with magnificent flower beds and a velvet sward of blue grass.

Two picked companies, one from the 9th and one from the 27th Infantry, took part in the great parade in Newport Saturday morning, participating in the dedicatory exercises of the Ninth street school building. Captain Saville was in command of the battalion, Lieutenant McConnell commanded the company of the 27th and Lieutenant Whiting that of the 9th Infantry, making 110 men and five officers in the parade.

Much effort was expended here last year by Major Buck and a board of officers of the 3d Infantry named to secure a rifle range, but prices held for the ground were unreasonably high and the board was dissolved. Suitable ground has been found at Indianapolis and a range will have to be made there anyway for the troops sent to that new post.

Chaplain Nave preached at the post chapel on Sunday night, taking as his subject "The value of self-improvement."

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 3, 1904.

Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav., left the garrison Wednesday on a month's leave. His first stop is Washington and then he will make a tour through the west.

The target practice for the 12th Battalion, F.A., began at this post Wednesday morning.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen leave the post to-day for New York city, where they will remain a few days and then proceed leisurely south until Florida is reached, where they will winter. Lieutenant McMullen has a six months' sick leave.

Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., has tendered his resignation as superintendent of athletics at this garrison. It has been accepted and Capt. Henry Smithers, 15th Cav., appointed in his stead. Arrangements are now under way for the promulgation of a schedule of time and course of instruction for the men of the command, which is to be held during the winter months in the gymnasium. Competitions similar to field day exercises will eventually be held.

Mrs. T. P. Shelden arrived at the post Saturday evening from Plattsburg Barracks to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel for a few days.

Troop D, 15th Cav., in command of Capt. Henry Smithers, after being absent from the garrison for the past ten days on a practice march to Tunbridge, Vt., where they attended the fair, returned to the post yesterday at noon. The men were banqueted as guests of the women of East Barre, Vt., Friday evening. At Chelsea, Vt., their second day out from the post, they also were treated in a befitting manner by the women of that village, a dinner being given them. The men took the trip during ten of the most disagreeable days that have been known this year. They all expressed themselves as highly pleased at the conduct of the people with whom they came in contact, all of whom tried to make their trip a pleasant one.

Captain and Mrs. Andrew Dunlap, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Station at San Juan, P.R., called on friends in Burlington the last week, and on Wednesday left for a visit to Bethlehem, N.H.

Midshipman H. H. Shanley returned Wednesday to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., after spending a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Shanley, at their home in Burlington.

Midshipman Burt Taylor, who has been visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Taylor, at their home in Randolph, Vt., for the past month, on Wednesday returned to Annapolis, Md.

While George Drury was driving his daughter, Mrs. H. D. Snyder, wife of Major H. D. Snyder, U.S.A., and

Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, assistant surgeon of Plattsburg Barracks, from their home in Essex Junction, to this garrison, the horse took fright and broke loose. Fortunately no damage was done to the occupants, but the rig was demolished.

The condition of Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cavalry, who is confined to the hospital, as the result of a stroke of paralysis, continues about the same, with a shadow of a show towards improvement.

Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., post commander, left the garrison Wednesday for New York city, where he witnessed the launching of the U.S.S. Connecticut Thursday morning.

As a result of an artillery auction of eight condemned horses, the quartermaster department netted \$391. The horses were among the best offered for sale in a long time.

The first match bowling contest at this garrison occurred on the gym alleys, Tuesday evening, when a picked team of this post rolled a similar team from Winooski. The scores were very poor, especially on the visitors' side; in the third game the team from this post were so far in the lead that the Winooski players good-naturedly gave up.

F. T. Muller, of the Quartermaster Department at this garrison, and Mrs. Muller, at their home, 404 Pearl street, in Burlington, tendered a reception Sept. 29 to a very large number of friends.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Hatch, U.S.N., who has been at his home in St. Albans, Vt., for several days visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hatch, returned to New York city Friday evening, where he will go aboard the U.S.S. Chattanooga and begin his new duties.

Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, and mother, Mrs. Clara B. Davidson, who have been visiting with friends at Boston, Mass., returned to the garrison last Tuesday afternoon.

The members of Troop L, 15th Cav., met Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a literary club. The club, to be called the "Black Cats," was formed with the following officers: President, Sergt. N. Bonduway; vice-president, Corpl. George Collins; secretary, Corpl. Nell Fretis; librarian, Corpl. S. Rothgery. The club's progress in the past week has been the installing of a piano and the increase of over 150 volumes of books, besides subscribing for papers and magazines. In the winter it is proposed that the evenings be spent debating.

Private James O'Brien, Troop A, 15th Cav., died at the hospital Thursday evening of typhoid fever. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon, the usual military honors being accorded the deceased.

Troop M, 15th Cav., has received a very fine letter from the members of the Connecticut Squadron A, who were stationed with Troop M at the maneuvers. The letter speaks highly of Capt. Leroy Eltinge, 15th Cav., and his men. Later another letter was received inviting the troop to participate in a military program which is to be held by the Connecticut Cavalry in the near future. The men of Troop M all speak in the highest terms of this militia Cavalry.

Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., had as their guests at a very pleasant dinner party Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen.

The annual rifle competition among the members of the Vermont National Guard will be held on the post range this month. About twenty men will be sent to represent each company, and the men will camp on the range during the practice.

Lieut. I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., left the garrison Friday afternoon on a month's leave. The lieutenant will go to the fair at St. Louis, remaining about ten days; he will spend about the same period with friends in Ohio, and then go to his home at Berryville, Va., for the remainder of his leave. A map of the route that the command took on their march of 270 miles, from this post to Sidney, N.Y., which was made by Lieutenant Martin, is a mark of his high standing in work of the kind.

The first part of the new uniform to be issued to the men of this post occurred during the past week, when they received the new forage caps. The caps are not to be worn until an order to that effect is issued by the commanding officer; this order will be promulgated some time this week.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 3, 1904.

The departure of the 4th Cavalry Squadron on Oct. 14 will be the occasion of a pleasant evening's entertainment which the 8th Cavalry will tender their departing comrades. Arrangements are being made to have a ball on the night of Saturday, Oct. 8, when the 4th Cavalry, and also the 11th Cavalry men who leave on Oct. 15, will be the guests of their comrades of the 8th Cavalry.

First Sergt. John Madden, Troop G, 8th Cav., after a short period of sickness in the post hospital, died on Oct. 3 and was buried in the National Cemetery with military honors the following day, the Woodmen of the World also turning out.

The 8th Cavalry Squadron team played Troop I, 4th Cav., on Friday last, and the latter were defeated with the score standing at the finish 10 to 3. It was expected that the result would have been much closer. The pitching of Porter of Troop G for the Squadron was the most noticeable feature of the game, and the fielding of Cooke, Wendt and Kaylor was also of high order. Capt. R. S. Wells and Corporal Wendt did some good batting for the Squadron. The Roberts, Johnson and Rand baseball club crossed bats with the Squadron team of the 8th Cavalry yesterday, the Squadron team winning by a score of 12 to 2. The feature of the game was the fast fielding of Corporal Cooke, Trumpeter Criswell and privates Kaylor and Bodle, and the heavy batting of the Squadron team. Sergeant Kizer, of Troop E, as catcher, allowed only one base to be stolen during the game. Corporal Wendt made the only home run of the game in the first half of the 9th inning.

Mrs. Lockett, wife of Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., accompanied by her two daughters, Helen and Fannie, from Fort Riley, Kansas, were visiting friends in the post Wednesday, being entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Sawtelle.

Captain Hughes and Lieutenants Tompkins and Cunningham returned to the post during the week from leave.

Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrews, assistant surgeon, returned from San Francisco, Cal., during the week.

HONOLULU, H.I.

Camp McKinley, Sept. 18, 1904.

Lieut. Col. John McClellan, A.C., commanding Camp McKinley, returned by the August transport from a leave of absence spent on the mainland.

The regular enlisted men's monthly hop took place Wednesday evening, Aug. 31. Among the numerous guests were Lieut. Colonel McClellan, Capt. J. C. Nicholls, A.C., Dr. and Mrs. Baker. To the enchanting strains of a native orchestra the merry couples glided over the floor and every one helped to make the evening a merry one.

The Artillery baseball team are already gaining an enviable reputation, having won three games out of four.

Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, A.C., recently assigned to the 92d Co., is expected to arrive on the October transport.

The Artillery companies expect to leave for their annual target practice about Oct. 10. Instead of large sea-coast guns those companies will fire 3.6-inch B.L.M. and Gatling guns.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 5, 1904.

Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts is in Washington for a few days, to meet her daughter, Mrs. McNair, who will spend the winter with Colonel and Miss Potts.

Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., has returned to Fortress Monroe, after several months in the North.

Mrs. Townsley's friends are glad the summer is at an end and she is again in her winter quarters.

Major and Mrs. Cummins have returned for the winter. The school officers' wives have organized a card club. They show a spirit of unity which promises to make their year at Fortress Monroe lively and attractive.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Jr., are the proud possessors of a fine little daughter—Laura Winder Marshall.

The honor graduates of the class of 1904, numbering three, are Lieutenants D. T. Moore, Moses Ross, and R. C. Marshall, Jr. Since '98 there have been no honor graduates at the Artillery School, but since the reorganization they have introduced the old custom.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT REVIEWS THE N.Y. 7TH.

When the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in command of Colonel Daniel Appleton, paraded at its armory on the evening of Oct. 6, in honor of Col. Sir Howard Vincent, Queens Westminster Volunteers, and A.D.C. to the King Edward VII., few would have realized that the regiment had had no drill whatsoever for six months.

The evolutions, the marching in ranks, and the manual, might have been an every-day occurrence, so excellent a display did the regiment make. The 7th certainly demonstrated that it is so thoroughly trained that six months of idleness has no effect upon it, and its members do not forget.

The regiment was formed by Adjutant Falls, with ten companies of thirty-two files each, divided into two battalions, Major Lydecker commanding the first and Major Fisk the second. After the regiment was formed in line of masses for review and reported to Colonel Appleton, the colonel turned the regiment over to Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, who had command during the ceremony. The lieutenant colonel certainly proved himself an ideal understudy to the colonel, and despite the fact that he has seen over forty-six years of continuous service in the 7th, he is still gifted with a stentorian voice and youthful activity.

At the conclusion of the review, Sir Howard made an address to the regiment, from the reviewing platform, praising the regiment for its magnificent display, which he said he could hardly realize could be accomplished without previous drill. He spoke of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers and the 7th as being alike in its personnel, and praised the patriotism of both, and the work of the Army and National Guard in the Virginia maneuvers. Sir Howard also said, in the course of his remarks, that in order to become better acquainted, the Queen's Westminster Volunteers would offer a silver shield for a yearly rifle competition between it and the 7th, under conditions to be mutually agreed upon, and that he hoped a team from the 7th would come over and win it next year.

Following the review, there was evening parade and a short regimental drill. Later Sir Howard and other guests were entertained by Colonel Appleton and his officers at dinner in the armory. Here there were a number of hearty toasts and interesting remarks by Colonel Appleton, Sir Howard and others, and the distinguished guest who has always been a staunch friend of the 7th was certainly given a comrade's welcome. Colonel Appleton told him that after smiling on his gray jacket and speaking so highly of them, he could have the whole of New York city.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Adjutant General Breintall of New Jersey announces that the revised drill regulations for Infantry, United States Army, are adopted for the National Guard of New Jersey. All Infantry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited and those therein prescribed must be strictly observed. The use of the russet horse equipments, United States Army pattern, is authorized. The badge of the Society of Colonial Wars may be worn in like manner, as prescribe for the wearing of badges of similar character.

Adjutant General Henry of New York announces that the United States magazine rifles and carbines, caliber .30, are adopted for the use of the National Guard of New York, to replace the U.S. Springfield rifles and carbines, caliber .45, which are to be duly turned in to the Ordnance Department of the U.S. Army.

Lieut. Kingsley L. Martin, 2d Naval Battalion, on duty with the 13th N.Y., took his Artillery class on board of the U.S.S. Albatross for a trip down the New York harbor on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 1. A study was made of the harbor defenses from the water side, and of the channels, the possible location of mine fields, etc.

Concerning the poor attendance at company drills in the Pennsylvania National Guard, the military editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes as follows: "It surely is a puzzling problem, in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, that of poor attendance at drills. The percentage has been entirely too low, but, except in a very few cases, the company commanders do not seem to have solved the manner of getting their men to attend the regular weekly drills in any great numbers. It would perhaps pay to have a committee of bright, observing officers visit New York and learn the secret of a high percentage of attendance at the regular drills."

The regimental championship match of the 3d Infantry of Pennsylvania has been won by Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice Jeffords, with the score of 69 points out of a possible 75. The prize is a gold medal, offered by the National Rifle Association of America. Five shots each were fired at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The weather conditions were ideal. Major Kemp was a close second to Captain Jeffords, with a score of 66 points.

The 9th N.Y., Colonel Morris, in its semi-annual returns, shows a net gain of 90 members during the past six months. Companies B and F opened the drill season Oct. 3, with a good attendance. Co. B held an informal dance after the drill.

Companies A and B of the 22d N.Y. opened the drill season in that command on Oct. 3 with a large attendance. Good progress was made in the new drill book.

Government employees who are members of the District of Columbia Militia are much pleased with the announcement that the Controller of the Treasury has decided that an employee of the navy yard while absent from work if he is on duty with the Guard shall receive both his time as a Government employee and his pay as a soldier. The act of Congress provides that such employees are entitled to leave of absence without loss of pay or time on all days of any parade or encampment ordered or authorized by the commanding officer of the National Guard.

The State rifle competition for teams of 15, for the Massachusetts Militia, was shot at Reading, Mass., on Oct. 1, and was won by the team from the 6th Infantry on the aggregate score of 1,215 points out of a possible 1,500. The distances were 500 and 600 yards, 10 shots per man at each. The scores of each of the competing teams in order of merit follow: 6th Infantry, 1,215; 1st Heavy Artillery, 1,188; 5th Infantry, 1,157; 2d Infantry, 1,146; 1st Corps of Cadets, 1,132; 2d Corps of Cadets, 1,066; 8th Infantry, 1,043; Naval Brigade, 1,033; and 9th Infantry, 938.

The fifteen competitors making the highest aggregate scores, and who were awarded cups, are as follows: 1. Captain Hamilton, 5th Inf., 89; 2. Lieutenant Stewart, 6th Inf., 89; 3. Sergeant Smith, 2d Inf., 89; 4. Private Hutchins,

8th Inf., 88; 5. Sergeant Chase, 1st Corps Cadets, 87; 6. Sergeant Hember, 6th Inf., 86; 7. Corporal Johnson, 2d Inf., 85; 8. Private Taggart, 2d Inf., 85; 9. Sergeant Ellis, 1st Heavy Artillery, 85; 10. Corporal Simonds, 1st Corps Cadets, 85; 11. Sergeant Berg, 5th Inf., 84; 12. Pvt. G. W. Blake, 1st Heavy Artillery, 84; 13. Sergeant Daniels, 2d Inf., 84; 14. Sergeant Kean, 5th Inf., 84; 15. Sergeant Jeffs, 6th Inf., 84.

The 8th N.Y., Colonel Jarvis, will attend divine service at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the afternoon of Oct. 16.

Drills in the 2d Battery, in command of Bvt. Major David Wilson, commenced on Oct. 3 in the Bronx armory, and a busy season is promised.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., lectured his officers on the new drill on Oct. 3, commencing with the definitions, and going along with the school of the soldier, school of the squad and company. Other lectures and black-board illustrations are to follow. Several officers omitted to have the new drill books with them, and consequently could not follow the colonel as intelligently as they should have done. The delinquents were admonished to come better prepared next time.

Company drills in the 12th N.Y. will commence on Oct. 17. The non-coms of Co. K were enjoyably entertained by Captain Power and Lieutenant Daves on Oct. 2 at Babylon.

Drills by battery in the 1st Battery, N.Y., in command of Captain Wendel, will commence on Oct. 14. Schools for officers and non-coms will be held on Mondays, and recruit drills will be held every Wednesday, the instruction being imparted by Lieutenant Wendel. The drivers of the battery have been given outdoor instruction in practice rides by 1st Sergeant Jansen. Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieutenants Elkan and Nicoll, Captain Daley and Lieutenant Kenny enjoyed a Metzler soup and concert at Fort Wendel on Oct. 5. Very pretty souvenirs were presented by Captain Wendel to women guests.

In the 14th N.Y. companies C, D and L commenced the drill season on Oct. 3 with small turn outs. Capt. C. F. Hohn and Capt. T. F. Donovan, two of the best company commanders in the regiment, have resigned on account of business.

A committee has been appointed in the 23d N.Y. to nominate a candidate for lieutenant colonel, vice Stokes promoted. Major Fred Wells will, it is understood, be the choice.

The present strength of the 47th N.Y. is 627, a net gain of 52 during the past six months.

Colonel Macklin, 4th Md., has appointed Ord. Sergt. W. B. Brown as ordnance officer, with the rank of captain. He will succeed Capt. J. Abner Saylor, who resigned after Governor Warfield appointed Colonel Macklin to the command of the 4th. Mr. Brown is an optician, and one of the best marksmen in the 4th.

BORN.

BILLINGSLEE.—At Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24, 1904, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. C. E. Billingslee, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

COLEMAN.—At St. Georges Station, Md., Oct. 2, 1904, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th U.S. Inf.

HORNEY.—At Watervliet Arsenal, on Sept. 28, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, Odus C. Horney, Jr.

KIRBY-SMITH.—A son, Reynold Marvin Kirby-Smith, Jr., to Dr. and Mrs. Reynold Marvin Kirby-Smith at Camp Jossman, Illinois, P.I., on Sept. 23, 1904.

WEST.—At Fort Ringgold, Tex., to the wife of Lieut. Robert J. West, 26th U.S. Inf., a son.

MARRIED.

BAILEY-ALLEN.—At Demopolis, Ala., Sept. 14, 1904, Dr. Edward Burke Bailey, contract surgeon, U.S.A., and Miss Melissa Allen.

COSBY-DOUSMAN.—At Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 1, 1904, Miss Virginia R. Dousman, granddaughter of the late Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U.S.A., to Mr. Arthur F. Cosby. The bride is also a niece of Col. S. D. Sturgis, U.S.A.

CUDAHY-MORTON.—At Nebraska City, Neb., Oct. 1, 1904, Miss Jean Morton, niece of Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Navy, to Mr. Joseph Cudahy.

DE PUE-FRAZIER.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1904, Mr. Burson Carmer De Pue, of Branchville, N.J., and Miss Josephine Byars Frazier, daughter of Mrs. H. J. Frazier, and sister of Chaplain J. B. Frazier, U.S.N.

DE WITT-FOSTER.—At Fort Porter, Buffalo, Sept. 27, 1904, Dr. Wallace De Witt, U.S.A., and Miss Bessie Scott-Foster.

HEARN-WOODWARD.—At Atlanta, Ga., Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary D. Woodward.

HOLDEN-WALKER.—At Burlington, Vt., Oct. 6, 1904, Lieut. J. Hannibal Holden, U.S.N., and Miss Lillian Walker.

MARSHALL-TYLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at St. James church, New London, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. Alfred Poole Grint, Sarah Larned, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Augustus C. Tyler, to Edward Everett Marshall of Newport, Pa.

MCCASKEY-DONOVAN.—At St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 5, 1904, Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mabel Donovan.

MEL-BREATH.—At Galveston, Tex., Sept. 21, 1904, Lieut. John Mel, U.S.K.C.S., and Miss Carrie Louise Breath.

MERRIAM-ROBINSON.—At Arlington, Va., Oct. 1, 1904, Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, U.S.M.C., and Margaret Burke Robinson.

MITCHELL-STEBBINS.—At North Hatley, Canada, Oct. 1, 1904, Capt. James B. Mitchell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mabel Stebbins.

SAMPSON-ORR.—At Denver, Colo., Sept. 17, 1904, Miss Nellie P. Orr and Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 22d U.S. Inf.

WALKER-CAREY.—At Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 28, 1904, Capt. M. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Edith Carey, daughter of Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A.

DIED.

ALVORD.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1904, Capt. Henry E. Alvord, formerly captain, U.S.A., who resigned Dec. 9, 1871.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, 1904, at Boston, Mass., Abbie P. Arnold, widow of the late Bvt. Major Gen. Richard Arnold, lieutenant colonel, 5th Inf.

DEVEREUX.—At Manila, P.I., Sept. 24, 1904, Lieut. Thomas Devereux, asst. surg., U.S.A.

GORDON.—At Guam, Oct. 4, 1904, Chief Electrician Oscar E. Gordon, U.S.N.

HENRY.—At Devon, Pa., Oct. 3, 1904, Dr. Joseph Nicholson Henry, aged 45 years. Funeral services and interment at St. Ann's church, Annapolis, Md., on Thursday, Oct. 6, at two o'clock, p.m.

HORWITZ.—At Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 28, 1904, Med. Dir. Phineas J. Horwitz, U.S.N., retired.

HOPE.—At Fort Flagler, Wash., Sept. 29, 1904, Mrs. Mary Hope, widow of Capt. E. N. Hope, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and mother of Lieut. Officere Hope, Art. Corps, and Corp. Vernon Hope, 106th Co., Coast Artillery.

READ.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, 1904, Mrs. Martha Dahlgren Read, sister of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N.

VAIL.—Suddenly, at Grand Tower, Ill., Sept. 3, 1904,

Margaret Hamilton Vail, eldest daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail, U.S.N., and Mrs. Vail, aged 15.

WRIGHT.—At Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 2, 1904, Mr. William Winfield Wright, father of Chaplain Wright, U.S.N.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department has been advised by telegram from Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding Department of California, of the sailing of the transport Sheridan on Oct. 1, 1904, for Manila, P.I., with the following passengers: 68 men company 1, Signal Corps; 137 men detachment Philippine Scouts, Lieut. Colonel Tucker, paymaster; Major Hardin, 20th Inf.; Captain Cook, commissary; Hepburn, Signal Corps; Henry, 12th Cav.; Krug, 20th Inf.; Lieutenants Johnston, Signal Corps; Gregory, assistant surgeon; Worcester, Artillery Corps; Reilly, 2d; Cambell, Cooper, hunter, 12th; Armstrong and Berry, 13th; Richardson, 14th Cav.; Hewitt, 4th; Leonard and Scott, 7th; McIlroy, 9th; Diller, Hooper, Scott, Stilwell and Taylor, 12th; Benedict, Gregory and Murphy, 14th; Burnett, Drysdale and Spalding, 17th; Glass, Gunster and Meals, 18th; Wise, 20th; Tomlinson, Venable, Roberts and Wheeler, 22d; Blain, Copp, Herman and Jansvold, 23d Inf.; Avery, Courtney, Joss, McCue and Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Love and Slayter, 4 post quartermaster sergeants, 10 Hospital Corps men, 3 casuals recruits unassigned, 1 Engineer, 1 Infantry, 1 Army Nurse Corps (female).

The War Department has been advised by cable from Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Philippines Division, of the arrival from San Francisco, Cal., of the transport Thomas at Manila, Philippine Islands, on Oct. 3, 1904.

The War Department has been advised by telegram from the commanding officer, Fort Clark, Texas, of the arrival at that post on Oct. 1, 1904, of four squadrons, 1st Cavalry, nine officers and two hundred forty-three men.

An audacious young swindler, giving the name of King and claiming to be the son of a retired Army officer, has victimized many persons in Minnesota and other Western States within the last year, to whom he represented himself as a lieutenant of Cavalry engaged in buying horses for the Government. There is reason to believe that the swindler has been in the Army and has seen service in the Philippines, and his plausible manner has enabled him to defraud numerous persons, including officers of the National Guard, in the States where he has operated. Gen. Charles King, U.S.A. (formerly General, U.S.V.), Superintendent of St. John's Military Academy of Delaware, Wis., is anxious to ascertain the identity of the young rogue. General King is one of the only two officers of his name on the retired list, the other being Capt. Josiah H. King, of Cleveland, O. The latest exploits of this fellow were described in our issue of Sept. 24. Fortunately they have landed him for a time in jail, and trial for a more serious offence than that for which he is now being punished awaits him upon his release.

One of the distinguished figures of the Civil War, Major Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U.S. Vols., attended the re-union of the 37th, 89th, 73d, 114th and 149th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the old capital of Chillicothe, meeting comrades and seeing friends he had not met since the close of the war. General Osterhaus, who was born in Germany, came to this country and enlisted on the Union side at the beginning of the war, served continuously until the close, and then, with honor and distinction, which was marked, returned to his fatherland, making his home at Frankfort. From Chillicothe General Osterhaus went to Cincinnati and then to Washington to meet President Roosevelt. At Cincinnati the Masonic Temple was thronged with members of the Loyal Legion, and veterans of the Civil War, regardless of rank, came to greet Major General Osterhaus in the rooms of the Loyal Legion. Many of those who called on the famous old soldier remembered him from meeting on the field of battle.

After a meal of canned hash, on Oct. 2, forty-seven men of the 123d Company of coast Artillery stationed at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., it is reported, were taken sick and sent to the post hospital, suffering with some sort of poison. Nearly all the men recovered next day. Orders were issued forbidding the hash being served again until it had been examined. The hash was recently introduced by a canning company.

The question of whether officers of the organized militia are entitled, when receiving pay from the Federal Government, to longevity pay for each five years of consecutive service in the militia, has recently been brought before the War Department. Officers in the Regular Army are entitled to consider service in the Volunteer Army in reckoning their longevity pay, but it is doubtful whether the law can be so construed as to permit a similar allowance for militia service.

A very fine program of the military athletic competition of the Department of Colorado, at Fort Logan, Col., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, has been printed by the regimental press of the 2d U.S. Inf., and its compiler and printer deserve great credit for their work. The committee in charge were Major Edward H. Browne, 2nd Inf.; Capt. Robert McCleave, 2nd Inf.; First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., and Second Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 2nd Inf. We have previously given the programme of events, list of officers, etc.

A huge meteor, which Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., brought back from his last expedition in search of the North Pole, has been taken from the navy yard, New York, to the Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York city. The meteorite is the largest yet found, weighing between fifty and sixty tons. It is a conglomerated mass of nickel, iron and carbon.

Officers who have served in the Philippines are doubtless familiar with the fine Egyptian cigarettes manufactured by M. Melachrine & Co., of Cairo. This firm, which has branches in most of the principal cities of the world, has recently opened a branch in New York city, with offices at 8 West Twenty-ninth street, and is prepared to furnish officers messes or individual members of the Service with cigarettes of the same high standard as those which have made their reputation. The firm are manufacturers by appointment to many of the nobility of Europe and to 300 regimental messes and 120 clubs in the United Kingdom.

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"Hurray for the Jap!" says the militant Yankee. When he reads the Mikado's brave deeds on the sea. "I taught him to use them torpedo boats, thank ye, And he learned them there naval manœvers from me."

"Hooray mit der Jap!" yells the German with unction. "Such beautiful ti-tacs already haf he. A patlie-shmoke var-lord in every function. He fights like a Cherhan—he learned dot from me."

"Salutez le Jap!" says the versatile Frenchman. "He has ze catat and ze courage—me, foil! His dash would do honor to Bonaparte's henchman. Who taught him skill militaire—c'est moi!"

"Oh! take off the Japski!" says Russia in anguish. "Such brave little fiendvitch I never did see; I'm sickski and soreski and painfully languish—And the jokeski of this is he learned it from me!"

—Canadian Military Gazette.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To prevent the use of carrier pigeons in Switzerland in time of war, a new law requires the consent of the military authorities for the transfer of these pigeons from one part of Switzerland to another.

The regimental canteen system is to be abolished in India, and what are to be known as the "British Army Clubs" substituted for it. Before deciding upon this step Lord Kitchener obtained the opinions of 195 officers, of whom 136 supported the proposal, 21 opposed it, the rest were neutral. These clubs will be managed on commercial lines by civilians, leaving officers free for military duty. The profits will be equitably divided among the different commands.

A writer in *Le Yacht* gives the British Black Prince the preference over the new French armored cruiser *Edgar-Quintet* and awards the third place to our *Tennessee*. The new French vessel will unite many of the characteristics of battleship and cruiser. She will be 528 feet in length, with a beam of 170 feet, and will displace 14,300 tons. She will have three engines, and her boilers will develop 40,000 horsepower, which should give her a speed of 24 knots, or about a knot more than the swiftest armored cruisers of the day. Her armament will consist of two 9.4-inch guns, one firing ahead and one astern. These guns are of the 1902 model, and are said to have a penetration equal to that of the old 12-inch guns. Besides these she will have sixteen 6.4-inch quick-firers, and a large number of smaller guns.

The models for the new Austro-Hungarian 7.5 centimeter field gun have had their final trial. The questions to be determined were concerning recoiling or non-recoiling carriages; the best types of breech action, divisible or united ammunition, and the advisability of protective shields for the gunners remain to be determined. It is reported that the balance of expert opinion favors a breech block rather than a screw action, a carriage without recoil tube or telescopic arrangement, as less likely to get out of gear, and the adoption of a protective shield only 3 mm. thick, which stops rifle and shrapnel bullets at a range of 200 yards. One of the experiments was that of shooting at an ammunition wagon fully loaded with shells, packed in tubes, from a distance of 1,500 meters. The wagon blew up, and the shells exploded in

all directions, to the discomfort of the officers stationed 8 meters from the target. The grass on the field took fire, and was with difficulty extinguished. The experiments were suspended in order that the ground might be cleared of unexploded shells which had been scattered in all directions. According to *Danzer's "Armes-Zeitung,"* the issue of the guns is to be still further delayed until a committee can settle some of the questions referred to above.

The Germans now have 15,000 men fighting the Hereros in Southwest Africa.

Speaking of a new type of army tent which was used for experimental purposes at the recent maneuvers of the British forces in England, an English army officer writes to the *Military Mail* of London: "It is constructed to hold four men, and is certainly remarkably light and portable, and so far as I was able to judge, is well adapted for its purpose. I doubt, however, whether it is likely to supersede the old bell tent for general use. For, though it is easier to transport, it has to be remembered that exactly double the number is required, so that there is not so much gained after all."

There is continued discussion in England on the proposal to establish a Government monopoly over the coal product of Wales in order to save that valuable fuel for the British navy and prevent it from being supplied to the possible enemies of England. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, in a letter to the *London Times*, calls attention to the need of prompt action in the matter, and makes two suggestions. One is the imposition of an export tax; the other the spending of the price of two or three iron-clads a year in the purchase of South Wales collieries for national purposes. Commenting on these suggestions, the *British Navy League Journal* says: "On the question of the proposed tax we do not feel disposed to express any opinion. Nor could we see money which should be devoted to our none too large shipbuilding program devoted to any other purpose. Coal would be useless to us hereafter if we failed to retain command of the sea now. But the idea of expending public money in the purchase of collieries and the more economical working of our fast disappearing reserves is one with which no fault can be found. It deserves every attention, and ought to be pressed upon the Government by every means and at all seasons. We hope that in the coming session the Government will seriously take the matter in hand and show its appreciation of the situation by prompt and vigorous action."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Even a cursory glance at the literary output of D. Appleton & Co., New York, for the last four months shows that it is exceptionally rich in both character and variety. One of its more important items is Israel Cook Putnam's "North America," an addition to Appleton's World Series, in which the author presents in condensed form and admirable style a study of the North American continent from the geographical viewpoint. The work, which is illustrated with many valuable maps and charts, devotes separate chapters to topography, climate, plant life, animal life, geology, the aborigines and the classification of boundaries, all being so arranged and treated as to give the volume a large and lasting value to every student of American history. Equally interesting, though in a different way, is "A Story of the Red Cross," by Clara Barton, founder and for thirteen years president of the American National Red Cross Society, who describes in a modest narrative many of the important beneficent campaigns of that humane organization under her direction. To Appleton's Historic Lives Series has been added "James Oglethorpe," by Harriet C. Cooper, who in the present volume has written one of the most comprehensive, and at the same time one of the most painstaking and appreciative biographies of the founder of the State of Georgia that has ever been published. An educational work of obvious merit is "The Book of School and College Sports," by Ralph Henry Barbour, who has brought together the rules of about every sport and game that a rugged young American cares to play, and a vast amount of advice and instruction for players, together with the records of many notable contests. The Appleton output of fiction

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in recent months has been, as usual, large in volume and high in quality, including the following: "Dorothea," by Maarten Maartens; "The Vineyard," by John Oliver Hobbs; "Nature's Comedians," by W. E. Norris; "Nancy Stair," by Elinor Macartney Lane; "The Mother of Pauline," by L. Parry Truscott.

"Uses of Electricity on Shipboard" by J. W. Kellogg, which is published by Marine Engineering, New York, is not intended as an exhaustive treatise, but is a plain discussion of the subject in a concise and simple manner, so that a man who has not had special electrical training, who is called upon to care for an electric plant, can by studying it prepare himself for the work. Numerous illustrations of electrical machinery accompany the text, and an appendix describes small lighting plants for launches.

"The Issue," by George Morgan, author of "John Littlejohn of J," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and illustrated by Geo. A. Williams, is a story of the Civil War, of life in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia and of the field work of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. Morgan has been gathering the material for it during the past ten years, and his pictures of Lincoln, Meade, Hancock, McClellan, Lee, Jackson, Jeb Stuart and Longstreet are either first hand studies or are drawn from the recollections of those who were in contact with these men. The descriptions of the battles of Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg are what was seen and experienced by those who fought in them, both officers and men. The plot is bold, vigorous and fresh, the character studies show careful discrimination and the work is as a whole an excellent example of historical fiction which warms the imagination while conveying more or less correct conceptions of the period to which it relates. Every old soldier, and still more the son and daughter of every old soldier, will read Mr. Morgan's war story with interest. The Lippincotts also publish "The Challoners" by E. F. Benson, and "Olive Latham" by E. L. Voynich, author of "The Gadfly," "Jack Raymond," etc. Other stories are Lynchgate Hall, a romance by M. E. Francis (Mrs. Marcus Blundell), whose previous works of fiction have made her so favorably known (Longmans, Green & Co.), and "In Defence of His Excellency," an incident of political Washington, by Stanley Warren (Broadway Publishing Co., New York).

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Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, H, in Philippines. Address Manila, I, Manila, will relieve Company F, which will proceed to Benicia, Cal., in November, 1904. K, organizing at Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. On Oct. 15 will relieve the 9th Cavalry. Troops A, B, C and D, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Troops E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; and Troops I, K, L and M, to Ord Barracks, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Chickamauga, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, on temporary duty at Sequoia National Park, Cal.; C and D, on temporary duty at Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and first squadron will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 15. Troops E, F, G and H will on Oct. 15 proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station, and I, K, L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

3d. Ft. Myer, Va.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
9th. Manila, P.I.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Riley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
28th. Honolulu, H.I.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Company I on temporary duty at World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.)
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; D, Fort Thomas, Ky.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb. On Dec. 31, 1904, Cos. K and L will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K, I and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

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16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont. The regiment will leave its present station October 31, and proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and from there to Philippines.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L, and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The 28th Infantry will take station at Fort Snelling, Minn., in September, 1904, with the exception of two companies, to be selected by the regimental commander, which will take station at Fort Lincoln, N.D.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G, and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands

1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. T. asks: If he could have his age straightened out now, without getting into difficulties and what steps are necessary for him to take in order to accomplish this. In 1898, at the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, he enlisted, stating his age as twenty-three years, one month and two days, whereas his real age was twenty years, one month and two days, but owing to the fear that he might be rejected by stating his real age, he stated the above. Since then he has continually served in both the Infantry and Cavalry branch, having an excellent record throughout, with not a single court-martial; during an entire enlistment he was a non-commissioned officer, 1st corporal and then sergeant, and at the present time he is 1st sergeant of a troop. Answer: Have correction made by filing an affidavit giving correct age, etc., to the War Department.

R. E. L. asks: What steps should be taken to secure the permission of the Secretary of War to taking of Civil Service appointment, and How would I secure my discharge from the Army after appointment? Answer: Write to the Military Secretary through official channels making request.

ENQUIRER asks: Are there any restrictions upon a dishonorably discharged man from the Army, Navy or U.S. Marine Corps from practicing law? Answer: No.

I. D. R. asks: (1). Will the new rifle be issued to Infantry companies serving in Texas before our next target season, which will commence Feb. 1, 1905? (2). Is the ammunition for the new rifle identical with that now used for the Krag? Answer: (1). The new rifle will be issued to all Regular troops on Jan. 1, 1905. (2). The ammunition for the new rifle is totally different from that used at present in the Krag, and is not interchangeable with it.

F. P. M.—We have already published a list of the enlisted men authorized to take examination for 2d lieutenant, and cannot repeat it here. Save the example of ex-

Simple Ailments

neglected may grow deadly. A handy remedy to have in Farm Home is

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aminations given in the General Order from the War Department, there is no list of questions asked at examinations. A book that you would find of great use is the "Army Officers' Examiner," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city.

J. FOX.—McFarland & Elm streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, desires information of his brother, Charles C. Fox. He was with the 36th Coast Artillery, U.S.A., until May 23, 1903.

READER asks: What chance does a man who has served six years in the Army, twice honorably discharged, and is now on the general service as a recruiting officer, have for getting a commission as 2d lieutenant? Answer.—A good chance, provided you can pass the required examination.

J. H. DORE.—See Par. 165 new drill regulations, which gives you the desired information. It differs from the old formation of the company.

C. N.—The 11th U.S. Cav. is stationed in the United States. See table in Army and Navy Journal.

A READER would like to know the present whereabouts of Roy Preston, a member of Troop A, 15th Cav., during 1902; also Charles McClinton, Joseph Toucha and Wilton Alexander, all members of that troop and regiment.

J. H. R.—There is no such flag in the U.S. Navy of the design you send. It looks like a Danish flag.

J. J. D.—Only those who have about twenty years' service are eligible for admission to the Naval Home, Washington, D. C. Write to the Superintendent of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, Washington, D.C., as to rules for entering that home.

JOHN HAY ON WAR.

Rarely if ever have the spirit and attitude of the great American Republic with regard to the peace of the world been more sharply defined than in the masterly address of welcome by Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, to the International Peace Congress when it assembled in Boston Oct. 3. Remarking that no time could be more auspicious for the gathering of a peace congress than the present when, at the other end of the world the thunder of a destructive and sanguinary war is deafening the nations, while here in the United States we are preparing to settle the question of a vast transfer of power by an appeal to reason and orderly procedure under the sanction of a law implicitly accepted by eighty millions of people, Secretary Hay continued, saying in part:

"In the last seven years we have had a hundred days of war—but they put an end forever to bloodshed which had lasted a generation. We landed a few platoons of marines on the Isthmus last year; but that act closed without a shot a sanguinary succession of trivial wars. We marched a little army to Pekin; but it was to save, not only the beleaguered legations, but a great imperiled civilization. By mingled gentleness and energy, to which most of the world beyond our borders has done justice, we have given to the Philippines, if not peace, at least a nearer approach to it than they have had within the memory of men. If our example is worth anything to the world, we have given it in the vital

matter of disarmament. We have brought away from the Far East 55,000 soldiers whose work was done, and have sent them back to the fields of peaceful activity. We have reduced our Army to its minimum of 60,000 men; in fact, we may say we have no army, but in place of one a nucleus for drill and discipline. We have three-fourths of one soldier for every thousand of the population—a proportion which, if adopted by other Powers, would at once eliminate wars and rumors of wars from the daily thoughts of the chancelleries of the world.

"But, fixed as our tradition is, clear as is our purpose in the direction of peace, no country is permanently immune to war so long as the desire and the practice of peace are not universal. If we quote Washington as an advocate of peace, it is but fair also to quote him where he says: 'To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.' And at another time he said: 'To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression.'

"To acknowledge the existence of an evil is not to support or approve it; but the facts must be faced. Human history is one long desolate story of bloodshed. All the arts unite in the apparent conspiracy to give precedence to the glory of arms. Demosthenes and Pericles adjured the Athenians by the memory of their battles. Horace boasted that he had been a soldier, not sine gloria. Even Milton, in that sublime sonnet where he said 'Peace hath her victories no less than those of war,' also mentioned among the godly trophies of Cromwell, 'Derwent's stream with blood of Scots imbrued.'

"In almost every sermon and hymn we hear in our churches the imagery of war and battle is used. We are charged to fight the good fight of faith; we are to sail through bloody seas to win the prize. The Christian soldier is constantly marshaled to war. Not only in our habits and customs, but in our daily speech and in our inmost thoughts, we are beset by the obsession of conflict and mutual destruction. It is like the law of sin in the members to which the greatest of the Apostles refers: 'Who shall deliver us from the body of this death?'

"I can only bid you godspeed in your work. The task you have set yourselves, the purpose to which you are devoted, have won the praise of earth and the blessing of heaven since the morning of time. The noblest of all the beatitudes is the consecration promised the peacemakers. Even if in our time we may not win the wreath of olive, even if we may not hear the golden clamor of the trumpets celebrating the reign of universal and enduring peace, it is something to have desired it, to have worked for it in the measure of our forces. And if you now reap no visible guerdon of your labors the peace of God that passes understanding will be your sufficient reward."

Writing of Governors Island in the Four-Track News of October, Jane W. Guthrie says that Castle Williams, the

most conspicuous object on the island, was begun as a fortress in 1808, and when war with England threatened in 1812, it was completed in great haste. Citizens, professors and students from Columbia College, and everyone who could spare time, hastened to the island to assist in its completion. It is commonly called "Castle Williams," but it is properly Castle Williams; named in honor of its builder, Col. Jonathan Williams, the son of a revolutionary officer, and grand-nephew of Benjamin Franklin. Colonel Williams was educated in military science and fortifications in France, and in 1805 was made chief engineer of the United States Army. He built most of the forts in the inner harbor of New York, including Fort Clinton, afterwards Castle Garden and now the Aquarium; and old Fort Columbus in the center of Governors Island, a most picturesque feature.

In an article on "The Nelson of Japan" the English Nautical Magazine says: "And on the quarter-deck, so to speak, of that little great power there stands a little man, keen, alert, critical, lightning to strike, adamant to endure—a great-hearted man—great-hearted to give or take a blow, great-hearted to do a kindness, and never to forget one done—a man daring all things, yet wearing as a mantle the tenderest, sweetest grace of modesty. On him, too, the powers of the earth are gazing—gazing, hat in hand. The little man is the famous Vice Admiral Heihachi-ro Togo."

Messrs. Bonnell, Silver & Bowers, 48 West 22d street, New York, announce the publication of a book entitled "Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry, or Grant's Eleven Days' Campaign," by Brig. Gen. Henry Edwin Tremain. This account of the pursuit of Lee's army after the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, giving in detail the operations from day to day, cannot fail to be of interest to many of our readers. The volume is of 556 pages, illustrated with maps and portraits, and the price is \$1.50 net.

Messrs. J. Curley & Brothers, 6 Warren street, New York, are the manufacturers of the Curley Ideal Safety Razor, by the use of which it is possible to get the sliding diagonal stroke which is held to be essential to correct shaving. The beard problem, which is an important and usually a difficult one to the average man, can, it is claimed, be successfully solved by the use of the Curley safety razor. Messrs. Curley & Brother guarantee their razors unconditionally and will be glad to send free to any reader an interesting booklet on the art of shaving.

The Laffin & Rand Powder Company ask us to announce that their 1905 calendar will not be ready for distribution until November. In several instances persons have sent money for the calendars and have complained of not receiving them. The annual issue of the Laffin & Rand calendar has become so large that thousands of address labels have to be written before mailing.

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The New Infantry Drill Regulations, revised by a Board of Officers of which Colonel Frederick A. Smith, Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army, is President, approved by the General Staff of the Army, Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, is authorized for use in the Army, National Guard and Militia of the United States on and after September 10, 1904. The General Order authorizing the New Drill, although dated in June, 1904, has only just been issued for the government of the Army. It is as follows:

"A special section of the War Department General Staff having prepared, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, a complete revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations, which has been approved by the President, it is herewith published for the information and government of the Army and the organized militia of the United States.

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We also have in press the New Infantry Drill Regulations with Interpretations, which we shall publish as soon as the work of revising them is completed. Questions upon the New Drill requiring interpretation will be promptly answered in the Army and Navy Journal.

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